व्यवस्था की स्थिति के बारे में पूरी जानकारी ले लें क्योंकि भिलाई का इस्पात कारखाना भारत सोवियत मैत्री का एक आधार स्तम्भ रहा है। मैं आपके माध्यम से इस दर्दनाक घटना की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित कर रहा हूं।

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Grave situation due to unprecedented rain in Maharashtra—contd.

श्री उपसभापति: श्री मंगनी लाल मंडल। यह मुम्बई का विषय है, आप संक्षेप में बोलिए।

श्री मंगनी लाल मंडल (बिहार): महोदय, कल मुम्बई में, महाराष्ट्र में, मूसलाधार वर्षा होने के कारण जो भीषण बाढ़ आई थी, ...(**व्यवधान**)... आई थी, अब तो बाढ़ कम हो गई है, मूसलाधार बारिश न होने के कारण कल चर्चा हुई और श्री प्रमोद महाजन जी ने सारी बातों का विस्तार से उल्लेख किया था। यद्यपि उन्होंने कहा कि इसमें राजनीति नहीं होनी चाहिए। उन्होंने केन्द्र सरकार की तारीफ की, माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी की तारीफ की और मुख्य मंत्री जी के बारे में उन्होंने दूसरा इशारा किया, यूं ऐसा कहकर राजनीति तो उन्होंने की है। महोदय, उन्होंने मौसम विभाग के बारे में भी चर्चा की कि मौसम विभाग की जो भविष्यवाणी होती है, वह तथ्य परक नहीं है, मैं उनसे सहमत हूं। आज समाचारपत्रों में मौसम विभाग के हवाले से जो खबरें छपी हैं समाचार छपा है, उनमें कहा गया है कि वर्षा अप्रत्याशित थी, और ऐसा कभी सोचा नहीं गया था। महोदय, स्पेस के बारे में, सैटेलाइट के मामले में हमने बड़ी छलांग लगाई है। हम ढिंढोरा पीटते हैं कि हम जो उपग्रह छोड़ रहे हैं, उससे मौसम की सही-सही जानकारी देशवासियों को देंगे। लेकिन मुम्बई में अप्रत्याशित वर्षा हुई, मौसम विभाग ने सही भविष्यवाणी नहीं की, इस सरकार से मेरी अपेक्षा है कि जब सरकार की ओर से जवाब होगा तब मौसम विभाग के बारे में, यह जो इतना बड़ा देश है, इस देश में जो मौसम परिवर्तन होता रहता है, किसी भाग में वर्षा होती है, किसी भाग में सूखा रहता है, इस बारे में मौसम विभाग सही-सही आकलन करे। महोदय, महाराष्ट्र के पैंतीस जिलों के लगभग सभी भागों में वर्षा के कारण बाढ़ आई है। सरकार द्वारा कल जो उत्तर यहां दिया गया है, उसमें मुख्य रूप से मुम्बई का दिया गया है। यह ठीक है कि मुम्बई के बारे में कहा जाता है कि यह हमारी आर्थिक राजधानी है, मुम्बई की बर्बादी से सारा देश आहत हुआ है। मुम्बई, जो बाढ़ और वर्षा की चपेट में इस प्रकार आ गया, इससे जो बर्बादी हुई है, संचार व्यवस्था ध्वस्त हो गई, आवागमन की व्यवस्था ध्वस्त हो गई, कई दिनों तक पांच, सात और आठ फीट तक पानी रहा, लोग उसमें रहने के लिए विवश हुए, जान-माल की जो अपार क्षति हुई है, उससे सारा देश स्तब्ध है और सभी के मन में पीड़ा है, कारुणिक दृश्य है। सत्रह, पैंतीस जिलों के बारे में उल्लेख है कि सत्रह जिलों में मूसलाधार वर्षा

के कारण भयंकर बाढ़ आई। कुछ जिलों में, आज भी टी०वी० पर दिखाया जा रहा है, अखबार में जो खबर छपी है, उसमें बताया गया है कि सत्रह जिलों में अभी भी बहुत भयावह स्थिति है, पंडरपुर में है। जो तटबंध की स्थिति है, उस संदर्भ में मेरा यह कहना है कि यहां सेंट्रल फ्लड कमीशन है, सेंट्रल वाटर कमीशन है। कल यहां बादल फटने की बात कही गई। हिमाचल प्रदेश में बादल फटते हैं, भयंकर वर्षा होती है, बाढ़ आती है, तबाही होती है। महोदय, मैं बिहार से आता हूं, सुनामी कभी-कभी आता है, समुद्री तूफान से कभी-कभी बर्बादी होती है। थोड़े समय के लिए हम मान लें कि समुद्री तूफान रोका नहीं जा सकता, सुनामी को रोका नहीं जा सकता है। आर्थिक विपदा झेलने के लिए ये जो प्राधिकार बने हैं, यह प्राधिकरण प्रतिरोध नहीं करेगा। यह सिर्फ सहायक का काम करेगा, रिलीफ का काम करेगा, बचाव का काम करेगा, यही होगा। लेकिन यह जो बाढ़ है, यह बाढ़ वर्षा से आती हो, विदेशी मुल्क तिब्बत, नेपाल या जो दूसरे पड़ोसी देश हैं, वहां से आती है, हमारे यहां जो पहाड़ हैं, पहाड़ पिघलने से ग्लेशियर के पिघलने से बाढ़ आती हो, इस बाढ़ का कोई स्थायी निदान हो सकता है या नहीं हो सकता है। महोदय, एक बात तो यह है कि सरकार को इस बात को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर देखना है। वर्षा के कारण मुम्बई तबाह होता हो, चेन्नई या बिहार तबाह होता हो या आज गुजरात में ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मंडल जी, ये क्लैरिफिकेशन्स हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मंगनी लाल मंडल: महोदय, एक मिनट, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूं। सरकार का जो उत्तर आया है, उसी पर कह रहा हूं। सरकार को इस पर एक राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण और राष्ट्रीय नीति बनानी चाहिए। संविधान का जो कन्करन्ट लिस्ट है, मैं कहूंगा कि जब रिवर के इंटरलिंकिंग की बात करते हैं तो इसे सेंटर लिस्ट में लेकर, इस पर कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए ताकि आने वाले दिनों में बाढ़ से कोई बड़ी तबाही न हो। महोदय, एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: कह तो दिया है, देखिए, यह कॉलिंग अटेन्शन है, दो मिनट से ज्यादा क्लैरिफिकेशन नहीं होता ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मंगनी लाल मंडल: महोदय, मैं अपना अनुभव बता रहा हूं।

श्री उपसभापति: अनुभव बताने की जरूरत नहीं है, यह अनुभव के लिए नहीं है, आप क्लैरिफिकेशन्स पूछिए।

श्री मंगनी लाल मंडल: भयंकर बीमारी होगी, भयंकर महामारी होगी। कल सरकार ने कहा कि महामारी और बीमारी की रोकथाम के लिए हमने कदम उठाए हैं। हमने इसमें सेना को संलग्न किया है, लेकिन महामारी की रोकथाम के लिए जो इसमें व्यवस्था की गई है, वह अपर्याप्त है। इसलिए वर्षा का पानी रुका है, पानी घटेगा, महामारी फैलेगी। सरकार को इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए। इन्हीं बातों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, this is only a clarification. If every Member takes five to ten minutes, it is impossible for us to conclude this. I would only allow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मंगनी लाल मंडल: हमें बताया नहीं था।

श्री सभापति: यह रूल्स में है, इसलिए बताने की जरूरत नहीं है। यह रूल्स में है दो से तीन मिनट, जस्ट क्लैरिफिकेशन है ...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो॰ राम देव भंडारी (बिहार): उन्होंने ज्यादा समय नहीं लिया है।

श्री उपसभापति: चव्हाण साहब, आप ख्याल रखिए, केवल क्लैरिफिकेशन्स पूछिए, यहां भाषण के लिए कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है।

श्री वसंत चव्हाण (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति जी, मैं उसी स्टेट से आता हूं, जिस स्टेट से श्री प्रमोद महाजन आते हैं और जहां यह हादसा हुआ है। कभी भी न थमने वाला यह शहर, आज अपने आपको संभालने के लिए थरथराता हुआ नज़र आ रहा है। जब मुंबई ब्लास्ट हुआ था, तब भी शायद इतनी बुरी परिस्थितियां नहीं हुई थीं, वह कुछ एरिया तक सीमित रह गया था, कुछ हद तक सीमित रह गया था, लेकिन यह जो कहर हुआ है, इस कहर से पूरी मुंबई दहल गई है, पूरी मुंबई आज भी छटपटा रही है कि किसी तरीके से इससे बाहर आ सके। यह एक गौरवशाली शहर है। यह हजारों-करोड़ों रुपए का रेवेन्यू देता है। इस देश का नाम इस शहर ने बढ़ाया है। दुनिया में मुंबई, हिंदुस्तान के खूबसूरत शहर के रूप में पहचानी जाती है, लेकिन आज इस शहर को बड़ी बुरी गति से गुज़रना पड़ रहा है। यह बाढ़ कैसे आई, इसकी हालत को समझना बहुत जरूरी है। यह मार तीन तरफ से पड़ रही थी — एक तो समुद्र पूरी तरह उफान पर था, दूसरा बारिश बहुत तेज थी और तीसरा सीवरेज की नालियां बंद कर दी गईं, 700 नालियां बंद कर दी गईं। वे नालियां तो म्युनिसिपल कार्पोरेशन के कर्मचारियों और पुलिस ने ही बंद कीं। अगर हम यह पूछने का साहस करते हैं कि उस वक्त पुलिस कहां थी, तो शायद हमें वहां की परिस्थिति मालूम नहीं है।

उपसभापति महोदय, केन्द्र ने 500 करोड़ रुपए की सहायता दी है। आज की तारीख में राज्य सरकार के हिसाब से 20,000 करोड़ रुपए का नुकसान हुआ है, आगे यह नुकसान कितना पहुंचेगा, पता नहीं। इसके लिए जो 500 करोड़ रुपया दिया गया है, यह पूरा पड़ने वाला नहीं है। कल सदन में 5,000 करोड़ रुपए की मांग हुई थी। केन्द्र सरकार को पहली किश्त के रूप में 5,000 करोड़ रुपए देने चाहिए और उसके बाद जो नुकसान हुआ है, उसे देखना चाहिए।

उपसभापति जी, हमारे यहां ट्रेन का जो रास्ता है, वह गटर बन गया है, पूरी मुंबई का plinth level ऊपर चला गया है, ट्रेन के मार्ग का plinth level नीचे है। जब भी शहर में पानी बहता है,

तो ट्रेनों से बहता है। मुंबई में अब ये ट्रेन के रास्ते, ओपन गटर बन गए हैं। इन ट्रेन के रास्तों को ऊंचा उठाने के लिए अगर रेल मंत्रालय कुछ काम करे तो शायद आगे आने वाली परिस्थितियों से हम जूझ सकेंगे।

उपसभापति महोदय, किसानों के, गरीबों के 25,000 मवेशी आज तक बहकर चले गए हैं। इसके लिए आज तक कोई विशेष प्रावधान नहीं हुआ है। इसके लिए कुछ इंतजाम किया जाना चाहिए। मुंबई में ही दूध देने वाली 1,000 भैंसें मर गई हैं, इसके बारे में अभी तक कोई मुआवज़ा तय नहीं किया गया है, यह कब दिया जाएगा, कितना दिया जाएगा, कुछ तय नहीं हुआ है। जिनकी फसल डूब गई है, वे तो डूबे ही हैं, लेकिन जो फसल बो नहीं सके, उनको भी मुआवज़ा मिलना चाहिए क्योंकि वे फसल बो न सके .....(**समय की घंटी**) मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूं। इसके बारे में कुछ न कुछ विचार होना चाहिए। जो स्कूलों और कालेजों के बच्चे हैं, उनके यूनिफार्म, किताबें सब चली गई हैं, उनके पास कुछ भी नहीं रहा है, वे गरीबों के बच्चे हैं। अभी तक किसी ने इसके बारे में मुंह नहीं खोला है। भिवंडी जैसा शहर, जो मैनचेस्टर के रूप में पहचाना जाता है, जहां लाखों मजदूर मशीनों पर काम करते हैं, आज वह शहर पानी के नीचे है, वहां एक भी मशीन नहीं चल पा रही है। क्या इसको हम जिंदा नहीं रखेंगे? क्या हम ऐसे उद्योगों को फिर से ऊपर नहीं लाएंगे, जहां सारे देश के मजदूर काम करते हैं? इनके बारे में भी कोई विशेष प्रावधान होना चाहिए।

उपसभापति महोदय, जैसे CRZ है, इसी तरह मीठी नदी के बारे में भी अगर CRZ का कानून गवर्नमेंट लागू कर सकती है, तो आगे आने वाली मुंबई बस सकती है। मीठी नदी को बरबाद किया है वहां के बिल्डर्स ने, वहां के बे-कानून घर मांगने वालों ने, इन सबको वहां से हटाकर अगर मीठी नदी का रास्ता बनाया जाए, जो पानी को बहाकर ले जाने में कामयाब हो, तो अच्छा होगा।

उपसभापति महोदय, MMRDA की जितनी योजनाएं हैं, उनकी तरफ सरकार को तवज्जह देनी चाहिए, उनको बहुत कम फंड मिलता है। मैं आखिरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूं कि असली काम अब शुरू हुआ है, जब बाढ़ थमी है, तब स्वास्थ्य के बहुत से प्रश्न खड़े हुए हैं, बच्चों के आरोग्य के बहुत से प्रश्न खड़े हुए हैं। इसके लिए कोई विशेष योजना बनानी चाहिए। मैं सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री जी से यह विनती करना चाहता हूं कि एक बार वे जरा मीडिया वालों से बात करें कि हर फटी हुई तस्वीर बताने से, जहां सी॰डी॰ जा रही हैं, उसका भी कोई-न-कोई जिक्र हो, जिससे लोगों में अच्छा वातावरण पैदा हो। मैं आपका बहुत-बहुत आभारी हूं।

श्री उपसभापति: जो सुझाव हैं, वे मंत्री जी को भेज दीजिए। जो क्लैरिफिकेशंस हैं, वही पूछिए।

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (Goa): Sir, I come from the State of Goa. Flooding was not to that extent in Goa, but in an incident of landslide, 11 people died. The entire Goa-Maharashtra rail route as also National Highways are affected. Air traffic is disrupted. Rail traffic is disrupted.

Now, I come to the point which Mr. Mahajanji made yesterday. He was blaming the Chief Minister indirectly like anything. He was saying that he was not going to play politics, but was indulging in politics. I would like to remind him when the Film Festival was taking place in Goa and he was in charge, illegal construction was taking place ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No Please, don't go into all that. You have to seek only clarifications. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)... आप देखिए ...(व्यवधान)... पाणि साहब, आप बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)... चेयर इसे देखेगा, आप क्यों उठते हैं?

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Sir, I want to seek one clarification from the Minister. Whenever an aid is given, it should be declared as to whether it is given under the National Calamity Relief Fund or under the Prime Minister's Relief Fund, so that the State administration also comes to know whether more funds are going to come, and what is the proportion. Because every time funds are given, 75 per cent share comes from the Central Government. This should be clarified while allocating funds.

Sir, I will take only 3-4 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not 3-4 minutes.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Sir, everybody has taken more than five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: if somebody has taken that much of time, that cannot be a rule for every one.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Sir, yesterday there was a mention that certain film industry people are going to file PIL. This is highly condemnable. In the past, eminent actors like Dilip Kumar, Dev Anand and Rajendra Kumar and others had come to help the nation when the Chinese aggression was there, and when the Pakistan aggression was there. Each time film industry has come out to help the nation. Now, what has happened to them? Why have they not realised that a natural calamity comes all of a sudden? Is it a Public Interest Litigation, which they are going to file, or is it a Private Interest Litigation?

Sir, my last point is very sensitive. We have got certain States which are known as non-secular States. In such States, if floods and other natural calamities take place in a minority community area, can we trust those State Governments that they will take necessary steps in those areas? When we know that State terrorism is there in certain States, how can we

rely upon these non-secular States to protect the minorities when floods take place? This should be clarified. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naik, please, finish it. *(Interruptions)* Please, confine to the issue of disaster that took place in Mumbai.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Therefore, I am saying that instead of schemes, there must be a national law which control ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not a clarification from the statement. This is not a clarification.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Sir, these laws must provide protection to minorities in case of natural calamities if that particular State Government does not come forward to help them. *(Time-bell rings)*

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Thank you, Sir. I am amazed. I really don't know what to say. I feel I have gone back to Kindergarten. Here we are trying to say two wrongs are making a right. It is really very, very embarrassing to sit there and listen to all kinds of accusations being made instead of talking about the problem. Thankfully, the Minister is here today and we have the opportunity to speak. There is a very famous poem which my father-in-law had written. I would just like to recite a line from it.

''वह किसे दोषी बताएं और किसको दुःख सुनाएं

जबकि मिट्टी साथ मिट्टी करे अन्याय''

There has been such a big calamity and we are sitting here and talking that so and so said this, so and so said that, this State Government and that State Government and the film industry. I am sorry, Sir, the film industry is one industry which has always come forward and it will come forward again. And if you have a problem with the film industry doing what they are doing, ask them to leave. Uttar Pradesh Government is ready to accept the film industry. We will provide them with all the support and we will also take the money that they give to the exchequer. Mr. Gavai said the same thing; the gentleman here today is saying the same thing. It is not fair. Please give some concrete suggestions to the Minister who is sitting here. He belongs to the same State. He knows; he has seen the problem that Maharashtra faces every time. He is from Latur, Sir, what happened when there was an earthquake in Latur? Didn't the people of Mumbai go there and help? I worked for certain NGOs which have again gone this time and helped Mumbai. Mumbai is capable of looking after itself. Mumbai

is not dependent on the administration. I am sorry, Sir, but that is the truth. It is the people of Mumbai who have gone out and helped each other. I do not want to talk about the kind of problems that we, as a family, are facing because the minute I say that, it would be called politicising. It is very unfortunate. आज हम जैसे लोगों को तकलीफ हुई है, आज मेरे लिए मुंबई जाना मुश्किल है क्योंकि अगर मैं किसी तरह मुंबई पहुंच भी जाऊं तो एअरपोर्ट से घर कैसे जाऊंगी? सर, ये बहुत genuine प्रॉब्लम्स हैं। आप मेरी बात छोड़ दीजिए, मैं मुंबई की उस जगह की बात कर रही हैं जो साउथ मुंबई से बहुत दूर है और जहां मैं रहती हूं, उससे भी आगे जहां मुंबई के रियल लोग रहते हैं, गरीब लोग रहते हैं, उस जगह का जो हाल है, वह मैं आप को बयान नहीं कर सकती। सर, यहां खड़े होकर भाषण देना बहुत आसान है। हम में से कितने लोग हैं जो वहां गए हैं और जिन्होंने किसी तरह का voluntary work किया है? श्री अबू आसिम आजमी गए हैं। वहां एक-एक आदमी को पानी पिलाया है, खाना दिया है, shelter दिया है। हम ने अपने घर में लोगों को shelter दिया है। We don't want the credit for it.

श्री वसंत चव्हाण: मैं भी वहां गया हूं।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: अच्छी बात है, Mumbai is lucky.

I am sorry, Sir, if I am sounding very harsh. Whatever I am trying to say is full of sarcasm because this is exactly how I feel, completely helpless. I am very, very angry. I have certain suggestions. There are many rivers in this country. सर, हमारे देश में बहुत सी नदियां हैं, मगर गंगा का महत्व अलग है। इसी तरह इस देश में बहुत से शहर हैं, मगर मुंबई का महत्व अलग है। मुंबई को अलग तरह से ट्रीट करना चाहिए, उसको अलग स्टेटस देना चाहिए। सर, 50 हजार करोड़ रुपया मुंबई अकेले इस exchequer को साल में देता है। मुझे लगता है कि उस हिसाब से मुंबई को हमने वह महत्व नहीं दिया है। मुंबई के लोग इस वक्त administration से बिल्कुल disillusioned हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं किसी एक इंसान को दोषी नहीं ठहरा सकती, मगर मेरी यह request है कि आप जो भी पैसा दे रहे हैं, मदद कर रहे हैं, please वह उन हाथों में मत दीजिए जिन्होंने अब तक कोई मदद नहीं की है। People have lost complete faith in them. Please, Sir, this is my request. If you do not do it, there is going to be a revolution. People are very, very angry. It's been over a week that people have not been able to go back to their homes. You know it. You are from the State. You know the problems and you know what has happened and what the administration has done. आम भूल जाइए कि नाले बंद हैं, गटर है, सड़क नहीं है, पानी का, नदी का गड़बड़ है, यह सब तो है। You fine those people. If you want to show the people of Mumbai that you care for them, you fine those people, punish those people. Please

take them to task. This is not there. You must punish those people, whether they belong to the BMC or whatever it is. क्योंकि अगर यह मुम्बई जैसे शहर में हो सकता है तो, I shudder to think, पूरे देश में अगर कोई तकलीफ आएगी तो क्या होगा? Please form a separate body for the development of Mumbai. Please form a body which will help to rebuild the confidence of the people who have lost their confidence in the administration and, I am sorry to say, in the Government. I completely support the suggestions given by Dr. Bimal Jalan yesterday. I would love to help in any way possible for me. Thank you so much.

SHRI FALI S. NARIMAN (Nominated): Sir, I entirely agree with what was just said. I have two suggestions, concrete suggestions, for the Minister because we are only at the stage of suggestions. My suggestion is, please leave the people of Mumbai alone. Take politics out of Mumbai. If you take politics out of Mumbai and leave it as a commercial capital of India, which it is, leaving aside the political capital, which is Delhi, I think we will have much to gain even by this terrible tragedy. The way to do it is a Constitutional way. You please make it a Union Territory. You make Mumbai a Union Territory. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I totally and completely oppose this suggestion and any effort to take away Mumbai from Maharashtra will not be tolerated. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI FALI S. NARIMAN: If it is not possible or tolerated, then administer it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DATTA MEGHE: (Maharashtra): I associate myself with what Shri Pramod Mahajan has stated. (*Interruptions*)....

SHRI FALI S. NARIMAN: You have failed in the administration. (*Interruptions*)....

SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Nobody can take away Mumbai from Maharashtra. (*Interruptions*)....

SHRI FALI S. NARIMAN: Repeated Governments have failed in the administration of Mumbai. I am sorry to say that repeated Governments have failed. (*Interruptions*)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is a suggestion. (*Interruptions*)....

SHRI DATTA MEGHE: This is not a practical suggestion. (*Interruptions*)....

श्री उपसभापति: उनका सजेशन है। ....(व्यवधान).... आप क्यों प्रोवोक हो रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान).... दत्ता मेघे जी, बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)....

श्री प्रमोद महाजन: सर, ऐसा है कि इतने बड़े आदमी के भाषण में इन्टरप्ट करना अच्छा नहीं है लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से कोई सूचना या कोई सुझाव ऐसे होते हैं, जिन्हें हम क्षण-मात्र के लिए सहन नहीं कर सकते। इसलिए मैं नारीमन जी से क्षमा मांगते हुए कहना चाहूंगा कि आपको मुम्बई को जैसे सुधारना है, सुधारिए, आप खुद सुधारिए। मुझे कोई ऐसा अरेंजमेंट बताइए। लेकिन मुम्बई को यूनियन टेरिटरी बनाकर महाराष्ट्र से अलग करने का जो षडयंत्र है, उसमें कम-से-कम आप अपने आप को जोड़ न दीजिए। आप राजनीति में नहीं हैं, इसलिए शायद इस सूचना की गम्भीरता आपके ध्यान में नहीं आ रही है। ...(व्यवधान)....

SHRI FALI S. NARIMAN: Well. If you don't like the suggestion. ...(*Interruptions*)....

श्री दत्ता मेघे: सर, यह जो बात हो रही है ...(व्यवधान)...पूरे महाराष्ट्र की जनता को पसन्द नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)....

SHRI FALI S. NARIMAN: All right. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... पाणि जी, आप इसमें क्यों इन्टरफेयर कर रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रूद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): महोदय, क्या मुम्बई राष्ट्रीय समस्या बन गयी? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: पाणि जी, आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)....

श्री रूद्रनारायण पाणि: हम मुम्बई की जनता के बारे में बोलेंगे या मुम्बई देश की समस्या है, ऐसा बोलेंगे? ...(व्यवधान)....

श्री उपसभापति: अबू आसिम आजमी जी, आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान).... I will not allow you. (*Interruptions*)....Your name is there in the list. (*Interruptions*).... देखिए, यह ठीक नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)....

SHRI FALI S. NARIMAN: I am sorry. Just listen. My suggestion to the Minister is this. Take the example of Jamshedpur. Jamshedpur was an old zamindari which has been abolished. It is now leased. Jamshedpur in the State of Bihar is, perhaps, one of the best administered areas in the country and it so remains. You evolve a solution, Mr. Mahajan, as to how best you can administer Mumbai. I would respectfully suggest that there has to be some depoliticisation of Mumbai. People are fed up with your Ministers—your Ministers and these Ministers of Mumbai. They all go in cars—they

have five cars each—with great flags and in a great flurry. Who went in boats or anything else to support them? Who went? (*Interruptions*)....

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Karnataka): Sir, we do not agree with this suggestion. Nobody agrees with this suggestion. (*Interruptions*)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't agree. Who is asking you to agree with this suggestion? (*Interruptions*).... Mr. Poojary...(*Interruptions*)....

SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH (Andhra Pradesh): This suggestion may not be acceptable to us. But let him express his view. (*Interruptions*)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member has a right to make a suggestion. But you may not like it. (*Interruptions*)....

SHRI FALI S. NARIMAN: You may not like it. (*Interruptions*)....

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I am sorry to say that we do not agree with this suggestion. There should not be any controversy about it. (*Interruptions*).... I am sorry to say this, Mr. Nariman. (*Interruptions*)....

SHRI FALI S. NARIMAN: Sir, I respectfully suggest for your consideration that please consider how best your Ministers can also contribute—whichever Government is there—to maintaining and letting Mumbai remain the Financial Capital of India which it is. Thank you.

SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: This is a bad tendency. Sir, hon. Members have got the right to express their opinions. We may not accept it. But their right should not be suppressed here. It should not be allowed. (*Interruptions*)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is the forum where you can express your views. (*Interruptions*)....

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, we do not agree with his suggestion. (*Interruptions*)....

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, we are discussing in the form of a Calling Attention Motion a great problem of our country. It is a fact that this rainfall of 920 mm was the highest. It is also a fact that the number of deaths is also very high, which is 950. The worst suffers are the poor slum people and the rural farmers, along with many other citizens. In Mumbai which is the commercial capital, only at once, due to landslide 50 people have lost their lives. Now the difficult days are ahead. The Minister has said in his statement that water supply has been restored in 90 per cent of the areas. I do not agree with it. Even if we accept it for argument's

sake, I would like to know from the hon. Minister: Is this water safe? All the water taps had been submerged and all the underground reservoirs had been submerged. They require to be disinfected. Is it possible? So the Government should keep a constant watch on it. So far as health is concerned, what is the machinery for distribution of ORS packets for containing diarrhoeal diseases? I would like to know from the hon. Minister: Who will distribute these things? What is the machinery? Who will teach the illiterate slum people, jhuggi people as to how to use ORS packets? That is very important. Then we know the problem of electricity. The Minister has said, "We are working on a war-footing." Crops have been damaged in 2.25 lakh hectares of area. How would the Government help the farmers? Houses have been damaged. School buildings have been damaged. How would the Government help the poor people whose houses have been damaged? I would request the Minister to answer these questions. The important thing is relief material should reach to the affected people on time. What is the machinery for this purpose? What is the Citizen's Committee? They are talking of involvement of political parties and involvement of NGOs. What machinery is the Government having to supply kerosene and food to the affected people, poor people?

Sir, I should say, this is an eye-opener. There is too much concentration of people in the urban areas, too much exploitation of resources, over-exploitation of the underground water and indiscriminate filling of water beds, even the river-beds. It is a crime. The Minister should reply as to why there are commercial establishments on the bank of the mighty rivers that flow there. There is a law governing this.

Then, Sir, even this urban-rural nexus is a very important aspect. If the population growth in the natural process is 58 per cent, the rest 42 per cent is because of migration of people from other places. How to stop that migration? What is the policy of the Government for the nation as a whole? So, there is neglect of slum population, neglect of poor people. Without taking care of them, you cannot improve the conditions of the other sections of people. Even in today's newspapers, there was a report about the Mega City Scheme. When Shri Narasimha Rao was the Prime Minister,—I was Mayor of Calcutta at that time—I led a delegation from Calcutta, and this point was emphasised. He told us that all the important cities which were creating national wealth should be helped by the Union Government, apart from the States' own funds. Then, it was decided that—Shri Pranab

Mukherjee was the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission—during the Eighth and Ninth Plan period, all the important cities would be covered under the Mega City Scheme. Sir, even though we went from Calcutta, we raised the cause of all the important cities. At that time, it was decided that the Government of India would provide Rs.400 crores during the Eighth and Ninth Plan period. I would like to know what the fate of it is. Also, the prices have increased a lot during this period.

So, Sir, this is a very serious natural calamity, and we should stand united with the people and fight it. It is very good that our Prime Minister rushed to the city and immediately announced help from the Central Government to the people of Maharashtra.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री वेद प्रकाश गोयल (महाराष्ट्र): सर, आप कह रहे हैं कि क्लेरिफिकेशंस पूछिए, विषय इतना क्लीअर है कि इसमें क्लेरिफिकेशंस क्या पूछें। कितना नुकसान हुआ है, सबको मालूम है। 60 हजार करोड़ रुपया मुम्बई देता है, दुनिया को मालूम है, उसमें क्लेरिफिकेशंस क्या हैं। जहां दर्द है, उस दर्द का बखान तो होगा ही, उसको आप रोक नहीं सकते। कल से आप देख रहे हैं कि सब अपने-अपने दर्द का बखान कर रहे हैं, यह स्वाभाविक बात है और इस स्वाभाविक बात को आप रोक नहीं सकते हैं। कल चेयर से कहा गया कि सजेशंस दीजिए, बिल्कुल सही बात है, क्योंकि अगर सजेशंस नही देंगे तो क्लेरिफिकेशंस क्या मांगेंगे। मैं इस संदर्भ में दो-तीन सजेशंस देना चाहता हूं।

कल माननीय डा॰ विमल जालान ने एक सजेशन दिया था कि कई एजेंसीज़ इन्वॉल्व हैं इतने बड़े शहर को ठीक करने के लिए, 28 एजेंसीज़ का उन्होंने ज़िक्र किया था और भी होंगी इधर-उधर, अगर एक हाई पावर अथॉरिटी क्रिएट न की गई और उसको शीघ्र कुछ फंड न दिया गया तो उस शहर का कुछ नहीं बनेगा, सिर्फ फाइल्स मूव होती रहेंगी। जिस तरह से एक आदमी ने ठाणे का नक्शा बदल दिया, छोटा है ठाणे, पुणे का नक्शा बदल दिया, उसके हाथ में अगर पूरी पावर होगी, तब वह कुछ कर सकेगा। जो-जो एजेंसीज़ उसमें इन्वॉल्व हैं — अरबन डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री और बाकी सब कुछ, वे सब उसके अंतर्गत काम करें और वह जैसा इन्होंने कल कहा कि तीन महीने में कुछ हो सकता है। दुनियाभर में इस तरह के बहुत से बड़े-बड़े पुराने शहर हैं, जहां इतनी आबादी भी है, उनका इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर भी बहुत पुराना है, समय-समय पर वे कैसे अपग्रेड हुए। आज इतनी टैक्नोलॉजी अवेलेबल है, मैनेजमेंट के इतने सिस्टम अवेलेबल हैं कि यह हो सकता है। हमने स्वयं देखा है कि जिस मैट्रो को कलकत्ता में दस साल से ज्यादा का समय लगा, उसको दिल्ली में, दिल्ली भी उतना ही बिज़ी है, दो साल लगे।

लेकिन मैनेजमेंट सिस्टम यहां डेवलप हुए है, जोकि संसार में ऐवेलेबल हैं, हम उस हायर प्लेटफॉर्म से शुरू कर सकते हैं।

एक सुझाव और है जिसके ऊपर सरकार के द्वारा गंभीरता से विचार किया जाना चाहिए। सभी बड़े-बड़े हाइड्रो-प्रोजेक्ट्स कहां रुकते हैं? जहां उनमें फंड्स का फ्लो रुक जाता है। हमें टेक्नॉलोजी मालूम है, परिस्थिति मालूम है, लेकिन जब फंड्स का फ्लो चोक हो जाता है तब कॉन्ट्रैक्टर्स काम नहीं कर सकते, लोगों को पगार नहीं मिल सकती। इसलिए फंड्स का फ्लो कॉटीन्यूअस रहे, इसके लिए वर्ल्ड बैंक हैं, संसार की और भी बहुत-सी एजेन्सीज़ हैं उन सभी को साथ में लेकर चला जाए। यदि देखा जाए तो धन की कोई कमी नहीं है, अब इतने सारे सिलसिलों में कहीं भी किसी इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट को इन्वॉल्व नहीं किया गया, इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स के पास सभी साधन हैं, पैसा है और मैनेजमेंट भी है। अगर एक-एक इलाका उन सभी को ऐलॉट कर दिया जाए और कहा जाए कि इस इलाके को तुम अपने अधीन ले लो, इसका रीहैबिलेटेशन करो। अब रीहैबिलिटेशन का कॉन्सेप्ट क्या है कि उसने अपना पांच हजार रुपया दे दिया और उसे अपना पिच मिल गया, फिर उसने अपनी झोंपड़-पट्टी बना ली, लेकिन वह खाएगा क्या? जिनका सब कुछ समाप्त हो गया है, वे खाएं कहां? उनको अपनी आजीविका के लिए साधन चाहिए। फेरी वाले हैं, जो दिन भर की कमाई में अपना घर चलाते हैं, जो छोटे-छोटे दुकानदार हैं, (समय की घंटी)....ट्रेडर्स हैं, जिनका सब कुछ नष्ट हो गया और यदि उनके लिए तुरन्त ही कुछ नहीं होता है तो इन पांच या दस हजार से उनका कुछ होने वाला नहीं है।

तीसरी बात, आप घंटी तो बजा ही रहे हैं, तीसरी बात यह है कि लाखों इन्श्योरेन्स क्लेम होने वाले हैं, उन लाखों इन्श्योरेन्स क्लेम्स को कैसे प्रोसेस किया जाएगा? रूटीन में वे कब प्रोसैस होंगे? इसके लिए अलग-अलग क्लेम्स को रिसीव करने के लिए कोई स्पेशल सिलसिला बनाया जाए? पब्लिक सैक्टर के बैंक हैं, उनकी हजारों शाखाएं हैं, उन सबमें इस तरह के जो पीड़ित लोग हैं, जिनके पास इन्श्योरेन्स के पेपर हैं, जैसे आर०टी०ओ० में जितने वेहिकल्स गए हैं, उसमें उनका दखल है, उन पेपर्स को उसमें से भी निकालें और जिनके भी क्लेम्स आते हैं, उनको हजारों जगह से रिसीव करके प्रोसैस किया जाए, सरकार इसके लिए कोई गाइडलाइन बनाए कि उनको इमीडिएट रिलीफ क्या दिया जाए और उस क्लेम को कैसे प्रोसैस किया जाए। मैंने सुना है कि गुजरात में ऐसा हुआ है और सुनामी की आपदा के दौरान मैंने स्वयं देखा है कि लोगों को पहले जाल चाहिए, बोट चाहिए, ताकि वे अपना जीवन शुरू कर सकें, लेकिन रीहैबिलिटेशन में उसका कोई जिक्र ही नहीं हो रहा है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि जिनके पास इन्श्योर्ड क्लेम्स हैं, उन्हें जल्द से जल्द दिए जाएं लेकिन जो हजारों-लाखों गरीब लोग हैं, उनके पास किस चीज का इन्श्योरेन्स है? वे जर-सी दुकान लगा कर बैठते हैं और अगले दिन उनका सब साफ हो गया, उनका सब कुछ खत्म हो गया है। इसलिए जो लोग इन्श्योरेन्स के बिना भी हैं, उनको सहायता कैसे दी जाए, इस पर सरकार विचार करे। ये ऐसे-ऐसे फिलम्जी सुझाव आ रहे हैं, हम पॉलिटिकल सिस्टम का हिस्सा हैं, जनता पॉलिटीशियन को कहे कि खराब है, पॉलिटीशियन ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर को कहे कि खराब है, तो फिर हल क्या निकलेगा? इतने बड़े-बड़े जो भी काम हैं, वे होने तो ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के माध्यम से ही हैं। ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को

कैसे सुधारना है, इसका एक उदाहरण माननीय सदस्य ने दिया है, मैं चाहता हूं कि उसके ऊपर और अधिक गंभीरता से सरकार विचार करे और कन्सर्न्ड मिनिस्ट्री उस पर कुछ रिस्पॉन्ड करे। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, there are still another eight Members who have to seek clarifications on the hon. Minister's statement. I once again remind you that we have to complete it before the House adjourns for lunch hour. Kindly take one or two minutes. Just seek clarifications; don't repeat whatever has already been said. Now, Shri Manoj Bhattacharya.

SHRI MANOJ BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, I will seek only clarifications. Before I start seeking clarifications, I would just remind the hon. House, the hon. colleagues of mine, what the great Volteir had said once. He said, "I may disagree with you, but till my death, I will protect the right of yours to speak out." So, Sir, I am sure that my hon. colleagues would bear with me. They may disagree, but they will, certainly, not prevent me from speaking.

Sir, I must congratulate the Mumbaikars. The Mumbaikars deserve our congratulations because they have braved the deluge for over a week in very trying circumstances. Incidentally, this Calling Attention Motion pioneered by the hon. colleague of mine, Shri Pramod Mahajan was not only for Mumbai but also for the rest of Maharashtra. The hon. Minister when he read out the statement, yesterday, also concentrated on the rest of Maharashtra. But, unfortunately, I find that all of us are concentrating only in Mumbai. We are not talking about the rest of Maharashtra where lakhs of people are languishing in flood. In many districts of Maharashtra, close to Mumbai, even in Thane, which is very close to Mumbai, the situation is extremely poor.

For Mumbaikars Thane is Mumbai, but Raigarh and other very closeby districts, all are suffering I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister, whether the money, what has been given, is exclusively for Mumbai, or it is for the entire Maharashtra. If it is for the entire Maharashtra, in my very humble opinion, this amount is too inadequate. I would like to know whether they would like to consider increasing the amount and see that this amount reaches the right people; because yesterday I was hearing the TV news, even the hon. Chief Minister was accepting that the relief material did not reach the right places, what my colleague Shri Prasanta Chatterjee was referring to. Those relief material have not reached the right people rightly at right places at the right time. I would like to know whether some

arrangement would be augmented, or put in place, being monitored by the Central Government or the Central Government agency to see that the relief material do reach the really affected people, particularly the people who cannot cope up the pressure. Because, the sufferers are the poor people.

Sir, I must seek clarifications from the hon. Home Minister. In the entire statement, I did not find a single word about them. Shri Shivraj Patil may be certainly aware that during the months of November-December, in Mumbai, Vilasrao Deshmukh Government evicted lakhs of unauthorised slums. I am told that 91,000 slums were evicted without much of rhyme and reason even though the electoral promise was something else—that they will not be evicting the slums which have been settled before 31.12.1995. But indiscriminately slums have been removed. I have seen it for myself, Sir. I had been in Mumbai, I have spent days and nights there and I have seen the plight of poor people who had been evicted; mostly they are North Indian people. There is a peculiar thing with Mumbai, Sir. Kindly bear with me, I am sure you will kindly allow me. I have seen, Sir, mostly the North Indian people, people from U.P., people from Bihar, people from Rajasthan, people from Madhya Pradesh, they had to go and settle there. They are the economic migrants. They cannot eke out a living in their own villages. So, they had to go to Mumbai and settle somehow in slums. Now, most of the slums have been evicted, completely demolished by using bulldozers, in the midst of night. I need not talk about that, because some of our Members might be aware of that. But what has happened to this? How have they withstood this deluge? What is their condition? Is there a special package for those lakhs of poor people? I do not know what is happening to a million of poor people. I would like to know whether they are being looked after.

I am afraid, Sir, the stampede was created, only by spreading a rumour that tsunami is coming in Mumbai. It was certainly created by some builders and some promoters; in Mumbai, unfortunately, it is an unbridled one-sided development that has taken place. Mumbai did not run short of money. Even the Central Government has given Mumbai a much better deal than any other city. But, unfortunately, the builders, promoters and vested interests have created a situation by one-sided development without looking at the nature, without looking at the environmental factors I would like to know whether the Government is mindful, whether the Government

will take some stringent measures so that the people of vested interests, all these builders and promoters do not unnecessarily take advantage of this. Whether a special mechanism will be set in place. That is my first question.

Even in some parts of Mumbai, fortunately, nature has been kind. The reports of IMD, what my friend Mr. Pramod Mahajan has referred to, I also will say that it has become a form of roulette now that whatever IMD says or the CSIR laboratory says, those become just reverse. The real situation becomes just the reverse. But now, furtunately, for Mumbai, nature has been kind, the waters are receding. But in other parts of Maharashtra, water has not receded. I am told, even in the morning I have noted with grave concern, that some life-saving drugs are not available in the shop of chemists. The leading chemists are telling, the hon. Health Minister is here and he would certainly agree with me, that Doxycycline is not available. Even though Mumbai is the capital of pharma industry, there 2-3 leading chemists are saying that Doxycycline is not available. Tetracycline is not available. For other life-saving drugs, there is a shortage. I would like to know whether the Government would take immediate measures so that these life-saving drugs do reach the right places. I would like to know whether the life-saving drugs, particularly, for the poor people, are given free of cost in the case of their ailment, whatever they may be suffering from.

Sir, I am afraid of epidemic. This epidemic can be diarrhoea. Not only diarrhoea, Sir, it can be serious respiratory infection also. Those are to be treated with all seriousness. I would like to know whether the Government is going to send free medicines to the poor people who have been living in thatched houses, who have been living in villages, who have been living in slums, jhuggi-jhopri...(*Interruptions*)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Manojji, please complete because you have already taken more than the time you were allotted. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MANOJ BHATTACHARYA: Okay, Sir. I am concluding. Thank you.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I will be very brief because I am not a Mumbaikar. Sir, the situation in Maharashtra is being discussed through a Calling Attention brought by Shri Pramod Mahajan, Shri Jairam Ramesh and myself. ...(*Interruptions*).... Other Members have been able to participate in this discussion because most of them are from Mumbai. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is a national disaster

1.00 P.M.

about which everybody is concerned. They were talking of Mumbai that it has to be taken care of, relief measures have to be undertaken and rehabilitation has to be done. I quite agree with them. The hon. Prime Minister visited, the hon. Home Minister visited and the hon. Agriculture Minister is camping there to see the relief operation. The State machinery has been geared up to do the relief work. But I do not agree with one version which Shri Pramod Mahajan who initiated the discussion, and some other senior hon. Members have given of blaming the State machinery. Sir, the calamity was so huge that nobody could imagine it. The rain was lashing Mumbai and suburb. The magnitude of rain was so high that no administration could have done any relief work. Let us be very candid and frank about it. Blaming the State administration. ...(*Interruptions*)....

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, I want to clarify. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Later on. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: I am not yielding. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding. ...(*Interruptions*)... Only the Minister can give the clarification. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: When the hon. Member was speaking, I did not interrupt. ...(*Interruptions*).... Sir, the State machinery with whatever infrastructure available with them did the work. People's anger is there, I agree, because everybody was affected. Everybody is talking about Mumbai. Why are they not talking about suburbs, Pune, Satara, Sangali, etc. People are living in waters in those areas. Why are they not talking about those people? They are not talking about the farmers who have lost their crops and their cattle. They could not get electricity for days together. They are saying that there was no electricity in Mumbai for one or two days. I agree that Mumbai has to be given electricity. But what about the people who are living in the rural areas of Maharashtra? They were also affected. Everybody is talking about only Mumbai. Sir, the farmers have lost their crops. What is the Government going to do? I want to know from the hon. Home Minister because they have a hand to mouth life. For those people what are you going to do? Are you restoring water supply to them in the rural areas of Maharashtra? There are breaches in the roads in the rural areas. You are talking about the National Highway that there is a breach.

I agree that the National Highway has to be repaired. Now, the hon. Health Minister has sent medical teams there. I would like to know how many teams have been sent to the rural areas for the people who have been worst affected. You are removing garbage in Mumbai. Why are you not doing it in rural areas? You have to do that in rural areas also. These people should also be given protection. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what compensation you are going to give to the farmers who have lost their crops, especially to the people who have lost their houses and cattle which have been the livelihood of the people of Maharashtra. A large number of cattle have been lost. The hon. Prime Minister was kind enough to say that money is not a problem. The Prime Minister was on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Therefore, I would like to know the amount of money which the Maharashtra Government is giving to the Central exchequer. Sir, I will go one step forward. The Government of India did a wonderful job in giving relief to the people who had been affected by Tsunami in the coastal areas. This calamity is more than Tsunami. The calamity that occurred in Maharashtra, including Mumbai, — otherwise Mumbai people will be angry with me — since Mumbai is part of Maharashtra...

श्री रूद्रनारायण पाणि: सर, सुनामी का मुआवजा अभी तक नहीं मिला है। ...(व्यवधान)... मेरे पास उड़ीसा का एक उदाहरण है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए, ...(व्यवधान)... पाणि जी, आप क्या करते हैं, ...(व्यवधान)... देखिए, यह सही बात नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... अरे, आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... देखिए, यह ठीक नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... You are breaking the rules every time. हर बार एक वक्त, दो वक्त ठीक रहेगा। जब मैम्बर बोलते हैं, हर बार बीच में बात करना, यह अच्छा नहीं लगता है, लोगों को भी अच्छा नहीं लगता है और हाउस के लिए भी अच्छा नहीं है। प्लीज को-आपरेट।

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: The statement of the hon. Home Minister mentions that compensation has been announced for the kith and kin of the deceased persons; and commodities like rice and wheat have been given. It is very meagre. I want to know from the hon. Home Minister whether they are going to increase the amount of rice and wheat which the Government has announced. Then, Sir, a very important aspect is...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Narayanasamy, you promised that you would not take more time.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, this is the last point. The small businessmen who have not insured their commodities are in lakhs. I want to know what is the Government going to do for the revival of their business? These are the clarifications I want to seek from the hon. Home Minister. Thank you.

DR. P.C. ALEXANDER (Maharashtra): During the last two days, we have been listening to speeches praising the Government, condemning the Government, praising the people of Maharashtra, giving them advice as to how they should cope with, what their needs are. Let me say only one thing. In my long period and experience of public service I would say with full sense of responsibility that if there is one State where the people know how to help themselves without asking others to help, if there is one State where social service is as important as religion, I will say it is Maharashtra. We need not tell them what to do, we need not tell them what their problems are. It is the State with the greatest tradition of self-help and sacrifice for others. Therefore, I would request the hon. House to give them the dignity they deserve and they will manage their affaris themselves. I want to place before the hon. Minister three or four points for his clarifications at the end. We know the reasons why this type of calamity takes place in Mumbai occasionally in an intensified way, but every year regularly. I have lived in Mumbai for nine years and eight months as its Governor. Every year I have seen the gutters are overflowing, sewage is not maintanied, manholes are not properly maintained, accidents takes place, children fall into pits, water is clogging over the streets. After two days, rains stop and on the third day everybody forgets what is to be done. I want this occasion to be used and used fully for the help of the people of Maharashtra to solve some of these basic problems so that next year again we will not be discussing this problem of Maharashtra. The first problem is about sewerage. Hon. Minister is aware of this fact that in 1991, there was an expert committee which recommended that the capacity of the drain should be doubled.

It is 100 years old now. Now, the capacity is 25 mm per hour *i.e.,* 300 mm in 12 hours time for the water to flow. The Expert Group, headed by Mr. Haquely, recommended that instead of having a capacity of 25 mm per hour, it should be raised to 50 mm per hour. So, my first question, through

you, Sir, to the hon. Minister is, when the Prime Minister went there, a representation was given to him saying that the capacity recommended by that Expert Group should be accepted and that the cost of Rs. 1,000 crores should be released. My request, through you, to the hon. Minister is: forget about that Expert Committee Report. It was in 1991. We are in 2005. Three million people have been added to the population of Mumbai city between 1995 and 2005. If you still ask for Rs. 1,000 crores from the Prime Minister to enhance the capacity to what was recommended as good for 1991, will have no help to us now. I would request that you give us an assurance that a new Expert Committee would be appointed and that Committee will recommend what should be the capacity of drain taking into account a huge expansion that has taken place and the encroachments that have come up on drains. Sir, you are aware that there are encroachments on drains. So, a new Expert Committee should be appointed and that money should be paid by the Central Government. It is not Rs. 1,000 crores. I consulted some of the experts I know in Mumbai over telephone. They said that Rs. 2,000 crores would be needed to improve the drains to the level of the Western cities. Mumbai is going to be the hub of international trade. It is not merely the commercial capital of India. It is going to be a city as important as London for Europe or Tokyo for the East. If you go back to 1991 standards and give them Rs. 1,000 crores — this is what they asked for — then you will be doing disservice to Mumbai. This is my first point.

My second point is this. What will you do to prevent encroachments by rich people on the public property? We always speak of removal of slums. Sir, 50 per cent of the land is occupied by slums till date. But, quite a lot of property in Mumbai city has been encroached upon by the rich people and they are going on merrily. Nobody would touch them. Are we going to see a day when your Government will introduce a definite programme by which the encroachments by rich builders on public property, which caused this trouble, will be evicted by force in a time-bound manner? If that is not done, merely, removing a few slum-dwellers will not solve the problem. The property encroached upon is public property. The property which should belong to roads, which should belong to parks and playgrounds have already been encroached upon. And, we have to have a strict enforcement of the rules.

The third clarification I would like to seek from the hon. Minister would be this. We read about the whole 1/3rd or 1/4th of the city plunged into

darkness. First a news item came saying that that was done as an abundant caution for the welfare of the people because if electricity is not switched off, people will die. This is all fraud, Mr. Minister. There was nobody to manage electricity. With the result, they could not operate electricity in those areas. Even today, 20,000 families are without electricity. We speak of privatisation as a panacea for everything. Let us learn a lesson from what had happened last week. Does privatisation help? At least, if it is under the control of the Government, you can shout at them. And, in an emergency, without any shouting at them, they would all go and do something. But, what happened in Mumbai was so serious. Even today, 20,000 families are living in darkness. If there had been no serious crimes in darkness, it goes to the good sense of the people of Mumbai, and not to those private service providers of electricity.

Are you going to do something about this? That is my third question.

Finally, Sir, something has to be done earnestly to bring back the city to normalcy. Around 5,000 tonnes of garbage used to be removed everyday, but, now, 10,000 tonnes will have to be removed everyday if we go back to normalcy. The machinery and equipments required from the other States may have to be sent to Bombay because the Bombay Municipal Corporation will not be able to manage on its own. I have been informed that 15,000 buffaloes have perished, 15,000 sheep and goats have perished. And, to remove all these dead bodies you will need equipments and personnel from outside. Will the Central Government be able to do something about it?

These are the four questions on which I would like to seek clarification. Thank you, Sir.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Jammu & Kashmir): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise this time as a response to Mr. Mahajan. I was gladdened by the fact that he tried to rise above the party considerations. I felt very happy. Therefore, I thought that I must participates in this debate, though I am not directly concerned. But it is a national issue. I must first of all say that sometimes it appears to us that if we were in the seat of the Chief Minister, we could do better. I have satisfied myself seeing a lot of things appearing on television, the dimensions of this tragedy. And, I convinced myself that what the Central Government did, what the State Government did was laudable. But is felt short of expectations because such was the tragedy and its dimensions, as Mr. Narayanasamy was also saying. But if I have to pay a tribute, I will agree with Mr. Mahajan that the tribute must go to

the people of Maharashtra, the people of Bombay. They rose to the occasion and managed their crisis. They did not look, primarily, to the Central Government or to the State Government. And, they showed their talent to face this tragedy. I am happy that the level of the debate has gladdened. We, to a large extent, rose above party considerations, and we thought how this tragedy has to be answered through our effort to rejuvenate, to reconstruct Bombay and the suburban of the entire Maharashtra. Mr. Mahajan raised many good points. So many other hon. Members also spoke. But I concentrate on Mr. Mahajan. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The debate is not on Mr. Mahajan. You seek clarification from the Minister.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I will seek clarifications. And, you will see, Sir, I will make a balanced intervention because I don't want to score a point. I have to talk on a national tragedy. I have some original thinking. I am not a bookish person. So, Mr. Mahajan raised so many points. And, one of the things was that, in British times, they constructed the sewage system and the sewerage. But Bombay was just one million then. Now, as per his figures, Bombay is one-and-a-half crore. Therefore, we, this House and the other House, have to rise to the occasion and understand what we are going to do for future. Yesterday, Mr. Suri made a point that he wanted some kind of a situation, like crisis management. But I have a different situation in my mind. We should only manage crisis at the spur of the moment. We should not forget what happened to Bombay the other day. We must plan for future. In this regard, I have a couple of suggestions. And, through those suggestions, I seek clarifications from the hon. Home Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... You will see that I have to say something. ...*(Interruptions)*... As compared to Mr. Suri's suggestion of a crisis management, I want to tell this House that I have seen, on many occasions, Indians rising to the occasion. There had been situations, which took place in India, when we became one. And, on the question of Maharashtra tragedy this House is one.

Therefore, we should not look to the crisis alone, but we should wisely manage the future. So, I have a question and a clarification from the hon. Home Minister. This is what the hon. Home Minister could consider. It is a State subject. But when it is a tragedy for the whole nation, it is not a State subject. That is what Mr. Mahajan and others have said. Therefore, would the Government of India, would the hon. Home Minister respond to

the situation by telling this House when he will help Maharashtra Government by constituting a Committee for organising the whole system for future as a long-term proposition? Then, will there be experts? Here, I have a question and a suggestion. I saw an environmentalist on the television talking quite a lot, Bittoo Sehgal. And, I know another man in Maharahstra, in Bombay; he is Shyam Chainani. Bittoo Sehgal was saying that his suggestions in the Committee ten years ago were not accepted, ...(*Time-bell*) and he mentioned why engineers closed the mouth of a river. Now, when you have a long-term proposition, you will see how mangroves will be in shape, how the water will flow to the sea, how Bombay will remain safe. It is not a proposition, Mr. Deputy Chairman, exclusively for engineers. Sometimes, it is the engineers who work out a disaster. So, it is a proposition in which you will have to invite a wide variety of people dealing with wide variety of subjects. Ornithologist has to be there, agricultural scientist has to be there and environmentalists have to be there. I would suggest to the hon. Home Minister these things. One was, this clarification that you should have a long-term proposition, not this time for Bombay only, but on some other occasion, you will have to consider it for bigger cities like Delhi, Chennai, etc. ...(*Time-bell*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude, Mr. Soz. ...*(Interruptions)*... I think, you have made your point. Please conclude now.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: No, Sir. I want environmentalists in the Expert committee I have no hesitation in saying that Shyam Chainani appears to people sometimes as a mad person because he is mad for the national interest. He is the most knowledgeable person on heritage; most knowledgeable person on environment. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are not discussing about any individual. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Therefore, Sir, I have a question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, this is not correct. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Sir, I am concluding. I don't want more time. Kindly listen to me. Sir, sometimes, it is individuals who matter. Knowledgeable individuals have to be there. I am not fed up with engineers. But cement and concrete is not above the thinking of wise people. So, I

refer to Shyam Chainani, I refer to Bitto Sehgal for the consideration of the hon. Home Minister so that when there is a Committee dealing with a long-term proposition, really knowledgeable people like Shyam Chainani and Bitto Sehgal will be invited to be members of that Committee. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): Sir, my problem is going to be this. There are so many points raised, and I am expected to reply to these points. As a matter of fact, when we discuss the flood and the drought situation in the country, most of the points which are raised now in this debate were raised and I had replied to them. But, unfortunately, those who had raised the points were not there in the House to hear. That is exactly what is going to happen today also, and so the next time when there is a debate, the same points will be raised, and I would be required to respond to them. ...*(Interruptions)*... I had said that we have introduced the Disaster Management Act here. We have constituted a Committee, and it is working. I had explained it at a great length while replying to the debate. But, then if the Members are not here, it will be raised again, and again we will be required to reply. So, I am going to request the hon. Members who have raised the points to be in the House so that next time these are not raised again.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Abu Asim Azmi. Please be brief. I know that you have just come from Bombay for participating in the good work. But be brief.

श्री अबू आसिम आजमी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं फ्लाइड को यहां से गया हूं और मैं यहां आ नहीं सकता था। मैं जब से गया हूं, इसी काम में लगा हुआ था, लेकिन यहां डिबेट हो रही थी, इसलिए मैं सब छोड़ कर आया हूं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह एक आसमानी सुनामी थी। यह ऊपर वाले की तरफ से था, इस बात को सब मानते हैं। लेकिन इसमें सरकार पूरी की पूरी फेल हो गई।

सर, कहते हैं कि,

"फासला कितना है दो सांसों के बीच, जिंदगी से मौत उतनी दूर है,
तूफां कहता है कि यह गुजरा हुआ आदमी, किस बात पर मगरूर है।"

हमने देखा कि मुंबई की हालत क्या हो गयी। वह मुबई जिस को हम शंघाई बनाने की बात कर रहे थे, उस मुंबई में जिंदगी बिल्कुल माजूर हो गई और इंसान बिल्कुल मजबूर होकर रह गया।

मैं कुछ चीजें बताना चाहता हूं जो मैंने देखी हैं। पिछले कई सालों से जब बरसात आती है तो पहाड़ी गिरती है और लोग मरते हैं, फिर वहां पर काम शुरू होता है। कुर्ला में, साकीनाका में, भिवंडी में - इन सब इलाकों में ऐसा होता है। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूं कि उन को राशन कार्ड कौन देता है? जब वहां पहाड़ों पर लोग बसाए जाते हैं, उनको राशन कार्ड भी मिल जाता है, उनको पानी का कनेक्शन मिल रहा है, बिजली का कनेक्शन भी मिल रहा है। यह सब सरकार दे रही है और उन जगहों पर दे रही हैं जहां पर हर साल 10-20 लोग गिरते हैं और मरते हैं। सरकार की बिल्कुल से नअहली इसके अंदर है, जैसे सुगर का एक टुकड़ा कहीं गिर जाता है, उसी वक्त वहां चीटीं आ जाती है बिना किसी के बुलाए, उसी तरह से मुंबई में अगर आप रेत या सीमेंट या ईंट कहीं भी गिराते हैं, म्युनिसिपैल्टी के लोग दो मिनट में वहां आ जाते हैं। उन्हें वहां आने में 2 से 5 मिनट से ज्यादा नहीं लगते हैं। वहां आने के बाद ये लोग bargain करते हैं, पैसे लेते हैं। ऐसी जगहों पर जहां कि जिंदगी बस नहीं सकती, उन जगहों पर लोगों को बसाया जाता है, उन को राशन कार्ड दिया जाता है, उनको बिजली का कनेक्शन दिया जाता है, उन को पानी दिया जाता है। उसके बाद फिर उन को मारा जाता है। इस तरह से जो काम हो रहा है, इस पर बिल्कुल रोक लगनी चाहिए।

सर, मैं आप को दूसरा चीज बता दूं। आज वहां हालत यह है कि कोई पॉलिटिकल लीडर वहां जा नहीं सकता। अगर जा रहा है तो लोग मार रहे हैं, उन के बैनर, पोस्टर फाड़ रहे हैं। वे कहते हैं कि पॉलिटिकल लीडर्स की हमें जरूरत नहीं है। मैं कल कल्याण गया था। वहां सी॰एम॰ साहब आए थे, लोगों ने मुझे घेर लिया और कहा कि आप मैंबर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट हैं, आपकी हैसियत है, आप सी॰एम॰ साहब को यहां बुलाइए। यह मायनोरिटी का इलाका है, यहां हजारों भैंसे मर गयीं। वहां 6-8 दिन के बाद भी कल 8 भैंसें मरी पड़ी थीं और उस इलाके में बदबू फैली हुई थी। मैंने सी॰एम॰ साहब को फोन किया, सर मैं यहां खड़ा हूं, यहां मायनोरिटी के हजारों लोग मुझे घेरे हुए हैं, मुझे जाने नहीं दे रहे हैं, आप दो मिनट आ जाइए। उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं, मैं ऊमरा जा रहा हूं। ऐसा लग रहा है कि बिल्कुल neglect किया जा रहा है। इसके अलावा वहां जो चीजें बांटी जा रही हैं, भीड़ के अंदर पूछकर कि क्या नाम है तुम्हारा, बांद दिया उसको। एक आदमी को पांच बार मिल गयी और दूसरे को एक बार भी नहीं मिली। यह लोगों का सजेशन है, मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब के पास एक सी॰डी॰ लेकर जाऊंगा और बताऊंगा कि यह कहना लोगों का है। आप वह चीजें लोगों को उनके घरों में भेज दीजिए। जिनके घर टूट गए हैं, वे वहां जमीन पर खड़े रहेंगे। उनको देख लिया जाए कि यह मेरा घर था यह बर्बाद हो गया और उनको पैसे दिए जाएं। अभी वहां भीड़ लगाकर पैसे दिए जा रहे हैं। ये सब पॉलिटिकल लीडर्स की लीडरगिरी चमकाने के लिए हो रहा है कि इलेक्शन में उन्हें कितना वोट मिलेगा। वह देख रहे हैं कि कल्याण में कार्पोरेशन का इलेक्शन आ रहा है, वहां वे पॉलिटिकल लीडर्स जिनकी सरकार है, वे वहां बांट रहे हैं और किसी को 10 बार

दे रहे हैं और किसी आदमी को एक बार भी नहीं मिल रहा है। इसलिए बांटने के लिए सबसे जरूरी तरीका यह है कि सब को अपने घरों में भेजकर बांटा जाए। जो घर टूटे हुए हैं या खाली जमीन बची है, वह आदमी वहां खड़ा हो जाय, वह बताए कि मैं यहां रहता था तो वह उसे दे दी जाए तभी यह काम ठीक तरह से होने वाला है। मुंबई में सिर्फ गोरे गांव, जोगेश्वरी में 1500 भैंसे मर गयी हैं। वह आंकड़ा भी इससे कम नहीं आएगा। कल्याण में हजारों भैंसे मर गयी हैं और जो बची हैं, उनका बदन बिल्कुल खराब हो गया है। वे कुछ खा नहीं सकती हैं और अधमरी हो गयी हैं। उनके लिए सरकार कुछ उपाय करे कि उनका इलाज कैसे किया जाए और कैसे वे खाना शुरू करें। यह बहुत जरूरी चीज है।

सर, दूसरी चीज मैं डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट के बारे में कह दूं। मुंबई शहर में बॉम्बे सेंट्रल के पास एग्रीपाड़ा इलाका है। वहां रात को एक पेड़ गिर गया और लोग म्युनिसिपैल्टी में रात 10 बजे गए कि पेड़ काट दिया जाए क्योंकि लोग कॉलोनी में घुस नहीं सकते। तो कहा गया कि नहीं, डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट की ऑफिस बायकुला में है, वहां जाओ। जब लोग 10 बजे रात को वहां गए, मेरे दोस्त वहां गए तो देखा कि 10-15 लोग थे और वे सब दारू पिए हुए थे। उन्होंने कहा कि हम दिन की ड्यूटी वाले हैं, आप जाओ यहां से, अभी रात की ड्यूटी वाले नहीं आए हैं, वे आएंगे तब करेंगे। लोग हारकर फिर म्युनिसपैल्टी में गए तो कहा कि हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते। फिर लोग फायर ब्रिगेड के ऑफिस में गए और वहां से लोगों को बुलाया, वह पेड़ इतना काटा गया ताकि लोग कॉलोनी में जा सकें, बाकी आज भी पेड़ पड़ा हुआ है और कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है। यह हालत जहां हो रही है।

सर, एक चीज और बता दूं। वहां राशन बांटा जा रहा है। मैं राशनिंग मिनिस्टर से बात कर रहा था कि यहां राशन सही ढंग से नहीं बंट रहा है। उन्होंने मुझे एक नंबर दिया 9867383846 और कहा कि सूर्यवंशी राशन ऑफिसर का यह नंबर है। मैं कल से उसे फोन लगा-लगाकर थक गया हूं। अभी हाउस में घुसने पहले तक लगाता रहा हूं, वहां घंटी बज रही है, लेकिन कोई फोन उठाने को तैयार नहीं है। मैं कल वहां गया हूं और लोग सामने रो रहे हैं और कह रहे हैं कि पांच किलो राशन मिल रहा है, लेकिन हमें राशन नहीं दिया जा रहा है। उन औरतों और आदमियों की हालत देखकर मैं खुद रोने लगा। एक आदमी को राशन 10 बार मिल गया और दूसरे को एक बार भी नहीं मिला। यह बहुत गलत सिस्टम है। इस सूर्यवंशी फूड ऑफिसर से पूछा जाये, मेरा टेलिफोन उसकी डायरी में होगा क्योंकि मैं कल से उसे फोन लगा रहा हूं। मैं अपना फोन दिखा सकता हूं, मैं उसे बार-बार डायल कर रहा हूं, लेकिन आज तक कोई वह फोन उठाने को तैयार नहीं है। यह हालत हो रही है।

भिवंडी में पानी नहीं आ रहा था। वहां जून और जुलाई में पानी नहीं आया। जून में जब आना शुरू हुआ तो गंदा व पीला पानी आ रहा था और वह भी बदबूदार। वहां लोगों ने एजीटेशन किया तो 18 लोगों को मारा गया और वहां के कमिश्नर ने अखबार के अंदर स्टेटमेंट दिया कि अगर कोई भी कॉर्पोरेटर यहां पर पानी के खिलाफ आंदोलन करेगा तो हम उसके ऊपर ''मकोका'' लगा देंगे। कोई भी आदमी नहीं कर सकता। जो पानी मिल रहा है, पियो, लेकिन पीने के लिए हराम का पानी नहीं मिलेगा। उसका यह स्टेटमेंट आया हुआ है, लेकिन उस पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हो रही है। हर आदमी अपनी मनमानी कर रहा है। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... मुम्बई में दो हजार तक का वादा करने के बाद भी झोंपड़े तोड़ दिए गए। लाखों लोग सड़क पर पड़े हुए हैं। क्या आज कोई पूछने वाला है कि तुमने मेनिफेस्टों में वादा किया था, फिर तुमने इसको तोड़ा कैसे और तोड़ने के बाद तुम फिर बनाओगे? यह पैसा लाकर कौन देगा? उसको तुमने तोड़ा कैसे ओर उसको फिर बसाएंगे? मनमानी चल रही है, हिटलरगिरी चल रही है कि जो चाहे कर ले, जितना चाहे तोड़ दे और जब चाहे बना दे। मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर कहीं-न-कहीं रोक लगनी चाहिए। जो मनमानी हो रही है, वह रुकनी चाहिए।

महोदय, महाराष्ट्र में मुम्बई से लेकर कोंकण और उधर नामदेव साईड में बहुत बर्बादी हुई है। इसके लिए जो 500 करोड़ रुपए दिए जा रहे हैं, उससे कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। यह कहा जाता है कि आदमी खाता है, तो दाँत में रह जाता है। तो इतने से कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। मेरी यह माँग है कि इसके लिए उनको कम-से-कम 15 हजार करोड़ रुपए देने चाहिए। मैं यह माँग करना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, मुम्बई की हालत बहुत खराब है। पूरी मुम्बई बदबू कर कर रही है। कल मुझे लोग कमर तक पानी में घुस-घुस कर ले गए और उन्होंने दिखाया। मैंने कहा कि मैं सरकारी आदमी नहीं हूँ, मैं तो सिर्फ देखने आया हूँ। लोगों ने कहा कि आप कुछ मत दीजिए, लेकिन हमारे घरों की हालत देख लीजिए। लोग घरों में आज भी नहीं हैं। सभी घरों में लोग पानी निकाल रहे हैं और बैठे हैं। सब के सामान पूरे-के-पूरे बर्बाद हो गए हैं। इसलिए सर, वह मुम्बई जो पूरे देश को ताकत देता है, इकॉनॉमिक सिटी है। महाराष्ट्र इकोनॉमिक स्टेट कहा जाता है। वह मुम्बई आज रो रही है। वह मुम्बई परेशान है, बहुत परेशान है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोई पोलिटिकल बैनिफिट नहीं होना है, लेकिन कोई एक ऐसी स्कीम बनाई जाए कि मुम्बई को सुधारा जाए। मुम्बई में एक चीज तो रुकनी चाहिए कि रोजाना झोंपड़े तोड़े जा रहे हैं और रोजाना झोंपड़े बन रहे हैं। झोंपड़े बनाने वालों को पहले सस्पेंड किया जाए। झोंपड़े बनाने वालों

को जेल भेजा जाए। उनसे सवाल किया जाए कि झोंपड़े कैसे बने? ...(समय की घंटी)... उनको पगार दी जा रही है। अगर यह चीज नहीं रुकेगी, तो फिर हर बरसात में मुम्बई इसी तरह बर्बाद होती रहेगी। मैं वहाँ से यह बोलकर आया हूँ कि मैं जाकर हाऊस के अंदर आपकी बातें करूंगा। मैं वहाँ का सब काम छोड़कर इसलिए आया था कि शायद इन बातों से वहाँ की जनता को कुछ फायदा हो सके। आपने मेरी बातें सुनी, इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। धन्यवाद।

†[] श्री ابو عاصم اعظمی ''اتر پردیش'' : सर, मैं फ्रायडे को यहाँ से गया हूं और मैं यहाँ आ नहीं सकता था। मैं जब से गया हूं, इसी काम में लगा हुआ था, लेकिन यहाँ डिबेट हो रही थी, इस लिये मैं सब छोड़ कर आया हूं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह एक आसमानी सन्नामी थी। यह ऊपर वाले की तरफ से था इस बात को सब मानते हैं। लेकिन इस में सरकार पूरी की पूरी फेल हो गई। सर, कहते हैं कि ؎

فاصلہ کتنا ہے دو سانسوں کے بیچ، زندگی سے موت اتنی دور ہے
طوفاں کہتا ہے کہ یہ گزرا ہوا آدمی ، کس بات پر مغرور ہے

हम ने देखा कि मुंबई की हालत क्या हो गई। वह मुंबई जिस को हम शंघाई बनाने की बात कर रहे थे, इस मुंबई में जिंदगी बिल्कुल मफ्लूज हो गई और इंसान बिल्कुल मजबूर हो कर रह गया।

मैं कुछ चीजें बताना चाहता हूं जो मैं ने देखी हैं। पिछले कई सालों से जब बरसात आती है तो पहाड़ी गिरती है और लोग मरते हैं, फिर वहाँ काम शुरू होता है। कुर्ला में, साकी नाका में, घाटकोपर में, भिवंडी में इस सब इलाकों में ऐसा होता है। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूं कि इन को राशन कार्ड कौन देता है? जब वहाँ पहाड़ी पर लोग बसाये जाते हैं, इन को राशन कार्ड भी मिल जाता है, इन को पानी कनेक्शन मिल रहा है, बिजली का कनेक्शन भी मिल रहा है। यह सब सरकार दे रही है और इन जगहों पर दे रही है जहाँ पर हर साल २०-१० लोग गिरते हैं और मरते हैं। सरकार की बिल्कुल नाअहली इस के अंदर है, जैसे शुगर का एक टुकड़ा कहीं गिर जाता है, उसी वक्त वहाँ चींटी आ जाती है बिना किसी के बताये, उसी तरह से मुंबई में अगर आप रेत या सीमेंट या ईंट कहीं भी गिराते हैं, म्युनिसिपल्टी के लोग दो मिनट में वहाँ आ जाते हैं। इन्हें वहाँ आने में २ से ५ मिनट से ज्यादा नहीं लगते हैं। वहाँ आने के बाद यह लोग बारगेन करते

†[]Transiteration in Urdu Script.

ہیں، پیسے لیتے ہیں۔ ایسی جگہوں پر جہاں کہ زندگی بس نہیں سکتی، ان جگہوں پر لوگوں کو بسایا جاتا ہے، ان کو راشن کارڈ دیا جاتا ہے، ان کو بجلی کا کنکشن دیا جاتا ہے، ان کو پانی دیا جاتا ہے۔ اس کے بعد پھر ان کو مارا جاتا ہے۔ اس طرح سے جو کام ہو رہا ہے اس پر بالکل روک لگانی چاہئے۔

سر، میں آپ کو دوسری چیز بتا دوں۔ آج وہاں حالت یہ ہے کہ کوئی پالیٹکل لیڈر وہاں جا نہیں سکتا۔ اگر جا رہا ہے تو لوگ مار رہے ہیں، ان کے بینر، پوسٹر پھاڑ رہے ہیں۔ وہ کہتے ہیں کہ پالیٹکل لیڈرس کی ہمیں ضرورت نہیں ہے۔ میں کل کلیان گیا تھا۔ وہاں سی.ایم. صاحب آئے تھے، لوگوں نے مجھے گھیر لیا اور کہا کہ آپ ممبر آف پارلیمنٹ ہیں، آپ کی حیثیت ہے، آپ سی.ایم. صاحب کو یہاں بلائیں۔ یہ مائنارٹی کا علاقہ ہے، یہاں ہزاروں بھینسیں مر گئیں۔ وہاں ۸-۶ دن کے بعد بھی کل ۸ بھینسیں مری پڑی تھیں اور اس علاقے میں بدبو پھیلی ہوئی تھی۔ میں نے سی.ایم. صاحب کو فون کیا، سر، میں یہاں کھڑا ہوں، یہاں مائنارٹی کے ہزاروں لوگ مجھے گھیرے ہوئے ہیں، مجھے جانے نہیں دے رہے ہیں، آپ دو منٹ آ جایئے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ نہیں، میں عمرہ جا رہا ہوں۔ ایسا لگ رہا ہے کہ بالکل neglect کیا جا رہا ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ وہاں جو چیزیں بانٹی جا رہی ہیں، بھیڑ لے اندر پوچھ کر لہ لیا نام ہے مھارا، بانٹ دیا اس کو۔ ایک آدمی کو پانچ بار مل گئی اور دوسرے کو ایک بار بھی نہیں ملی۔ یہ لوگوں کا تحیشن ہے، میں ہوم منسٹر صاحب کے پاس ایک سی.ڈی. لیکر جاؤں گا اور بتاؤں گا کہ یہ کہنا لوگوں کا ہے۔ آپ وہ چیز لوگوں کو انکے گھروں میں بھیج دیجئے۔ جن کے گھر ٹوٹ گئے ہیں، وہ وہاں زمین پر کھڑے رہیں گے۔ ان کو دیکھ لیا جائے کہ یہ میرا گھر تھا یہ برباد ہو گیا اور انکو پیسے دئے جائیں۔ ابھی وہاں بھیڑ لگا کر پیسے دئے جا رہے ہیں۔ یہ سب پالیٹکل لیڈرس کی لیڈر گری چمکانے کے لئے ہو رہا ہے کہ الیکشن میں انہیں کتنا ووٹ ملے گا۔ وہ دیکھ رہے ہیں کہ کلیان میں کارپوریشن کا الیکشن آ رہا ہے، وہاں وہ پالیٹکل لیڈرس جن کی سرکار ہے، وہ وہاں بانٹ رہے ہیں اور کسی کو ۱۰ بار دے رہے ہیں اور کسی آدمی کو ایک بار بھی نہیں مل رہا ہے۔ اس لئے بانٹنے کے لئے سب سے ضروری طریقہ یہ ہے کہ سب کو اپنے گھروں میں بھیج کر بانٹا جائے۔ جو گھر ٹوٹے ہوئے ہیں یا خالی زمین بچی ہے، وہ آدمی وہاں کھڑا ہو جائے، وہ بتائے کہ میں یہاں رہتا تھا تو وہ اسے دے دی جائے تبھی یہ کام ٹھیک طرح سے ہونے والا ہے۔ ممبئی میں صرف گورے گاؤں، جوگیشوری میں ۱۵۰۰ بھینسیں مر گئی ہیں۔ وہ آنکڑا ابھی اس سے کم نہیں آئے گا۔ کلیان میں ہزاروں بھینسیں مر گئی ہیں اور جو بچی

ہیں، ان کا بدن بالکل خراب ہو گیا ہے۔ وہ کچھ کھا نہیں سکتی ہیں اور ادھ موئی ہو گئی ہیں۔ ان کے لئے سرکار کچھ اُپائے کرے کہ ان کا علاج کیسے کیا جائے اور کیسے وہ کھانا شروع کریں۔ یہ بہت ضروری چیز ہے۔

سر، دوسری چیز میں ڈزاسٹر مینجمینٹ کے بارے میں کہہ دوں۔ ممبئی شہر میں بامبے سینٹرل کے پاس اگیری پاڑا علاقہ ہے۔ وہاں رات کو ایک پیڑ گر گیا اور لوگ میونسپلٹی میں رات ۱۰ بجے گئے کہ پیڑ کاٹ دیا جائے کیوں کہ لوگ کالونی میں گھس نہیں سکتے۔ تو کہا گیا کہ نہیں، ڈزاسٹر مینجمینٹ کی آفس بائیکلا میں ہے، وہاں جاؤ۔ جب لوگ ۱۰ بجے رات کو وہاں گئے، میرے دوست وہاں گئے تو دیکھا کہ ۱۵-۱۰ لوگ تھے اور وہ سب دارو پئے ہوئے تھے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ ہم دن کی ڈیوٹی والے ہیں، آپ جاؤ یہاں سے، ابھی رات کی ڈیوٹی والے نہیں آئے ہیں، وہ آئیں گے تب کریں گے۔ لوگ ہار کر پھر میونسپلٹی میں گئے تو کہا کہ ہم کچھ نہیں کر سکتے۔ پھر لوگ فائر بریگیڈ کے آفس میں گئے اور وہاں سے لوگوں کو بلایا، وہ پیڑ اتنا کاٹا گیا تا کہ لوگ کالونی میں جا سکیں، باقی آج بھی پیڑ پڑا ہوا ہے اور لوگ کوئی پوچھنے والا نہیں ہے۔ یہ حالت وہاں ہو رہی ہے۔

سر، ایک چیز اور بتا دوں۔ وہاں راشن بانٹا جا رہا ہے۔ میں راشننگ منسٹر سے بات کر رہا تھا کہ یہاں راشن صحیح ڈھنگ سے نہیں بٹ رہا ہے۔ انہوں نے مجھے ایک نمبر دیا ۹۸۶۷۳۸۳۸۴۶ اور کہا کہ سوریہ ونشی راشن آفیسر کا یہ نمبر ہے۔ میں کل سے اسے فون لگا لگا کر تھک گیا ہوں۔ ابھی ہاؤس میں گھسنے سے پہلے تک لگاتار رہا ہوں، وہاں گھنٹی بج رہی ہے، لیکن کوئی فون اٹھانے کو تیار نہیں ہے۔ میں کل وہاں گیا ہوں اور لوگ سامنے رو رہے ہیں اور کہہ رہے ہیں کہ پانچ کلو راشن مل رہا ہے، لیکن ہمیں راشن نہیں دیا جا رہا ہے۔ ان عورتوں اور آدمیوں کی حالت دیکھ کر میں خود رونے لگا۔ ایک آدمی کو راشن ۱۰ بار مل گیا اور دوسرے کو ایک بار بھی نہیں ملا۔ یہ بہت غلط سسٹم ہے۔ اس سوریہ ونشی فوڈ آفیسر سے پوچھا جائے، میرا ٹیلی فون اس کی ڈائری میں ہوگا کیوں کہ میں کل سے اسے فون لگا رہا ہوں۔ میں اپنا فون دکھا سکتا ہوں، میں اسے بار بار ڈائل کر رہا ہوں، لیکن آج تک کوئی وہ فون اٹھانے کو تیار نہیں ہے۔ یہ حالت ہو رہی ہے۔

بھونڈی میں پانی نہیں آ رہا تھا۔ وہاں جون اور جولائی میں پانی نہیں آیا۔ جون میں جب آنا شروع ہوا تو گندا اور پیلا پانی آ رہا تھا اور وہ بھی بدبودار۔ وہاں لوگوں نے اگیٹیشن کیا تو ۱۸ لوگوں کو مارا گیا اور وہاں کے کمشنر نے اخبار کے اندر اسٹیٹمینٹ دیا کہ اگر کوئی بھی کارپوریٹر یہاں پر پانی کے خلاف آندولن کرے گا تو ہم اس کے اوپر ''مکوکا'' لگا دیں گے۔ کوئی بھی آدمی نہیں کر سکتا۔ جو پانی مل رہا ہے، پئو، لیکن پینے

کے لئے حرام کا پانی نہیں ملے گا۔ اس کا یہ اسٹیٹمینٹ آیا ہوا ہے، لیکن اس پر کوئی کاروائی نہیں ہو رہی ہے۔ ہر آدمی اپنی من مانی کر رہا ہے۔

.....(وقت کی گھنٹی).....

ممبئی میں دو ہزار تک کا وعدہ کرنے کے بعد بھی جھونپڑے توڑ دیے گئے۔ لاکھوں لوگ سڑک پر پڑے ہوئے ہیں۔ کیا آج کوئی پوچھنے والا ہے کہ تم نے مینی فیسٹو میں وعدہ کیا تھا، پھر تم نے اس کو توڑا کیسے اور توڑنے کے بعد تم پھر بناؤ گے؟ یہ پیسہ لا کر کون دے گا؟ اس کو تم نے توڑا کیسے اور اس کو پھر بسائیں گے؟ من مانی چل رہی ہے، ہٹلر گری چل رہی ہے کہ جو چاہے کر لے، جتنا چاہے توڑ دے اور جب چاہے بنا دے۔ میں منتری جی سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس پر کہیں نہ کہیں روک لگنی چاہئے۔ جو من مانی ہو رہی ہے، وہ رکنی چاہئے۔ مہودے، مہاراشٹر میں ممبئی سے لیکر کونکن اور ادھر ناندیو سائڈ میں بہت بربادی ہوئی ہے۔ اس کے لئے جو ۵۰۰ کروڑ روپے دیے جا رہے ہیں، اس سے کچھ ہونے والا نہیں ہے۔ یہ کہا جاتا ہے کہ آدمی کھاتا ہے، تو دانت میں رہ جاتا ہے۔ تو اتنے سے کچھ ہونے والا نہیں ہے۔ میری یہ مانگ ہے کہ اس کے لئے ان کو کم سے کم ۱۵ ہزار کروڑ روپے دینے چاہئیں۔ میں یہ مانگ کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔

مہودے، ممبئی کی حالت بہت خراب ہے۔ پوری ممبئی بدبو کر رہی ہے۔ کل مجھے لوگ کمر تک پانی میں گھس گھس کر لے گئے اور انہوں نے دکھایا۔ میں نے کہا کہ میں سرکاری آدمی نہیں ہوں، میں تو صرف دیکھنے آیا ہوں۔ لوگوں نے کہا کہ آپ کچھ مت دیجئے، لیکن ہمارے گھروں کی حالت دیکھ لیجئے۔ لوگ گھروں میں آج بھی نہیں ہے۔ سبھی گھروں میں لوگ پانی نکال رہے ہیں اور بیٹھے ہیں۔ سب کے سامان پورے کے پورے برباد ہو گئے ہیں۔ اس لئے سر، وہ ممبئی جو پورے دیش کو طاقت دیتا ہے، اکانومک سٹی ہے۔ مہاراشٹر اکانومک اسٹیٹ کہا جاتا ہے۔ وہ ممبئی آج رو رہی ہے۔ وہ ممبئی پریشان ہے، بہت پریشان ہے۔ اس لئے میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کوئی پالیٹکل بینیفٹ نہیں ہونا ہے، لیکن کوئی ایک ایسی اسکیم بنائی جائے کہ ممبئی کو سدھارا جائے۔ ممبئی میں ایک چیز تو رکنی چاہئے کہ روزانہ جھونپڑے توڑے جا رہے ہیں اور روزانہ جھونپڑے بن رہے ہیں۔ جھونپڑے بنانے والوں کو پہلے سسپینڈ کیا جائے۔ جھونپڑے بنانے والوں کو جیل بھیجا جائے۔ ان سے سوال کیا جائے کہ جھونپڑے کیسے بنے؟

.....(وقت کی گھنٹی).....

ان کو پگاردی جارہی ہے۔ اگر یہ چیز نہیں رکے گی، تو پھر ہر برسات میں ممبئی اسی طرح برباد ہوتی رہے گی۔ میں وہاں سے یہ بول کر آیا ہوں کہ میں جا کر ہاؤس کے اندر آپ کی باتیں کروں گا۔ میں وہاں کا سب کام چھوڑ کر اس لئے آیا تھا کہ شاید ان باتوں سے وہاں کی جنتا کو کچھ فائدہ ہو سکے۔ آپ نے میری باتیں سنیں، اس کے لئے بہت بہت شکریہ۔ دھنیواد۔

"ختم شد"

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for giving the co-signatory of the original Calling Attention Motion one minute at the fag end of this debate. Sir, I am not going to repeat many of the points that have been made in the debate by Shri Pramod Mahajan and his colleagues. But, I will just raise three or four basic issues for the hon. Home Minister's attention with the hope that the crisis, that we have faced and which we will continue to face, will be converted into an opportunity. Everytime there is a crisis in this country., threre are many people who try to create political mileage and political capital, but there are also those who try to see this as an opportunity for improvement, whether it was Gujarat earthquake, tsnami and now the latest catastrophe that has overtaken Mumbai and Maharashtra. Sir, when Gujarat earthquake tragedy happened, there was a lot of talk on disaster management and a National Disaster Management Authority was indeed set up. Then, tsunami occurred. Then, the Government, which had changed by then, said that they would set up a National Disaster Management Authority; that they would come forward with legislation, and they would create empowered authorities at the State level and at the national level and we would be in a better position to manage national disasters. Now, Sir, let us use this opportunity, let us use this new crisis because I am sure, three months from now, there will be another crisis somewhere in some part of the country. We will have a similar debate. We will make same points. We will have the same political points-scoring between parties. I think, let us today ensure that in this session of Parliament, we will get the disaster management law passed. I mean, at least, that is something which we can do, instead of giving advice to the rest of the world, what is it that we can do as law makers. In the last session, the Bill was introduced. It is now before the Standing Committee. I would request you that let us, as an expression of our determination to be better prepared for future disasters, please direct the Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Home Affair to expedite the submission of the Report so that before we disperse on the 26th of this month--and if need be, let us sit for three days more; let us extend this session--let us get this law passed in this session of Parliament. Let us not wait for winter session and let us pass it before

another tragedy overtakes some part of the country or the other. So, this is my first request to you, Sir, and to the hon. Home Minister to ensure that this legislation is passed in this session of Parliament.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, I would like to submit that clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill is being considered by the Members of the Committee on Home Affairs. If the House so desires, I would request hon. Chairperson of the committee to expedite the proceedings so that we will present the Report as early as possible.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is the desire of the House that it should be expedited as early as possible. The House has sent it to see that it is expedited, and, as Members, you should all take interest.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, let us not follow bureaucratic procedures, let us give a concrete expression of our concerns. I am not saying that this law is going to solve all problems. But it is one concrete manifestation of the lawmakers' resolve to deal with natural disasters in a much more organised and systematic manner. So, this is my first suggestion to you, Sir, and, I would request you to take a lead in this regard.

Secondly, Sir, Mr. Mahajan made one point, and, I think, this is the point which I also raised last week when we had the debate on flood and the drought situation in the country. There has been a complete collapse of the forecasting system as far as natural disasters generally, and, the monsoon particularly is concerned. I don't have to get into the history of it. We saw this in 2002, we saw this in 2003, we saw this in 2004, and, in 2005, we are seeing this. I would request, Sir, that we have a full-fledged debate on this issue. In spite of the fact that we are the world's fourth largest economy, in spite of the fact that we are a major IT power, major nuclear power, major manufacturing power, Sir, the fact of the matter is that we are still dependent on the monsoons, the fact of the matter is that 40 per cent of India's cultivated area is rain fed, and, the fact of the matter is that 45 per cent of the variation of economic growth in this country comes on account on only the monsoons. If the rains are good, India shines. If the rains are bad, we have concerns for the *Aam Aadmi*. I think, we must recognize that we are dependent on the monsoon in more respects than one. We cannot predict the monsoon with certainty, Sir, and, let us also not overdo our scientific prowess. Nowhere in the world does this happen. It is an extraordinarily complex scientific system. But, I think, with today's technology that is available to us, with today's skills that are available to us, both in India and abroad, it should be possible for us to do better showing than what we have done in the recent past. I would request the hon. Home Minister, very senior Member in the Cabinet, that we have a debate in the House where the Minister of Science and

Technology is present, where the Finance Minister is present, where the hon. Prime Minister is present and where the Home Minister is present, and, let us once and for all decide what is required to have a modern scientifc well equipped monsoon forecasting system. it is pathetic that in the year 2005, we have just about 140 measuring stations across the country. It is simply not acceptable situation. Expert committees have sat on this, plans have been prepared, but, utlimately, Sir, the bottom line is as to what action has been forthcoming, and, I am sorry to say that no action has been forthcoming in the past decade and a half, irrespective of whichever Government has been in power. Sir, this was my second point on monsoon forecasting. Let us, as a start, have a debate on this and let us resolve that we will have a modern scientific well equipped monsoon forecasting system so that, at least, we will be in a position to give advance warning to people whether rains are going to come in abundance, the monsoons, the Tsunami, as the hon. Member mentioned, or whether the rains are going to fail.

Sir, the third issue, which is very important, is the whole issue of municipal administration. I know some ideas have been suggested by nominated Members, which created a lot of heat in the House, but I do want to say that there is a very serious problem of municipal administration. Sir, the last year Budget of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, which Mr. Mahajan's party and his allies control, was 7,000 crores of rupees, out of which the capital expenditure was 1,700 crores of rupees. I am not trying to blame the Bombay Municipal Corporation, as much as I am not sure, who would want to blame the State Government because we all recognise that this was an unprecedented calamity.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: There is nothing like a Finance Minister where a political person suggests the Budget. The Budget is suggested by the Commission. The whole system is that the Commissioner suggests the Budget. The Commissioner represents the State Government ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: The point I want to make here is that you have a city which is the premium metropolis of the country. It is important in many respects that I don't have to repeat. It has a Budget of Rs. 7,000 crores last year, out of which, Rs. 1700 crore goes for capital expenditure alone. The fact that the drainage system of Mumbai is 150 years old, the fact that the drainage system cannot accommodate a flow of more than 2 cm rainfall per hour, has been known to us for the last 20 years or 25 years. Yet in spite of having this huge Budget, in spite of having this huge amount of capital expenditure, we have not

seen any improvement in the most basic drainage system facilities of Mumbai. I think, it speaks volumes of municipal administration. And, I think, Sir, with the Government now, I have heard the Prime Minister saying, that there is going to be a National Urban Renewal Mission, which is going to focussed on Mumbai, Ahmadabad, Bangalore, Kolkata and Chennai. I hope and I would request the Home Minister to use the National Urban Renewal Mission as an opportunity to create some of these basic facilities that we have been talking about, that Dr. Alexander referred to, in the case of Mumbai, this happens to be drainage. But, there is a larger issue of municipal administration, from which we cannot run away, which we have to address. The whole area of institutional responsibilities between the State Government and the municipal corporations, like that of Mumbai, is a very major issue. I don't think that the answer lies in the type of solution that my distinguished colleague, Mr. Nariman, gave. I think the answer lies in the political system. In the existing political system, we have to find solutions, and, I am sure, we can find solutions.

My final point, Sir, is, problems of Mumbai. Whether it is Mumbai, whether it is Delhi, whether it is Kolkata, any urban metropolitan area, today, the basic problem arises out of the fact that the State has simply been unable to provide social housing. Social housing is one of the most important reasons why slums have proliferated. And, one of the most important consequences of the proliferation of slums has been the inability to provide municipal facilities like water supply and drainage, and we have seen this most tragically in the case of Mumbai. This again is an issue which the Home Minister does not directly deal with. But, I do hope that we will use this opportunity to create some sort of a programme on social housing. Every major city in the world has been able to solve the problem of social housing, except India. And the consequences of that has been proliferation of slums. Let us use Mumbai, let us use the vacant land that is going tc be created by the sale of sick textile mills, I would say, to create a large volume of social housing so that the type of slums that we have seen in Mumbai, do not repeat itself. With these few suggestions, I thank you, Sir.

SHRI SHARAD ANANTRAO JOSHI (Maharashtra): Thank you, very much, Sir, that you gave me the floor so soon after Mr. Jairam Ramesh spoke, who was the original proposer of the Resolution and I asked for the floor only at the fag end. I abstained throughout this debate, even though I come from Maharashtra, which is so close to Mumbai, because I have serious doubts over the actual help that the Government has given, Rs. 500 crores or Rs. 5000 crores, whatever it is. Mahatma Gandhi said that

everybody talks of doing good to the poor, but nobody gets off his back. I think, that is basically the problem with Mumbai. I come from a place which is near Pune. In 1961, the dams of Panchet and Khadakvasla broke, with the result that the whole of Pune city was inundated. We stood on our own feet, without any help from outside, because Maharashtra has that kind of a competence which was represented in the form of Mr. S.G. Barve, a very competent administrator at that time. I don't think giving help is going to really matter. The other day, when we were talking about meteorological forecast, I said, "The Ministers, the Chief Minister are very happy replacing the banners of drought relief fund by flood relief fund". And, this is exactly what is going to happen. I have seen recently, in Maharashtra, Rs. 650 being given so that the sugar cane producers make it an appropriate price, and the whole amount was taken away by the cooperative factories. Whether you give Rs. 500 crores or Rs. 5000 crores, nothing is going to reach the people who are really affected. That is why I really abstained from the whole discussion. I got up now because I thought that I had to go on record on something. I come from Western Maharashtra. I am also the leader of a movement for separation of Vidarbha from the State of Maharashtra. And as a Vidarbha leader, I have to make my position very clear, go on record. I agree with my hon. colleague, Mr. Fali S. Nariman, that the politicians have failed Mumbai, have failed Maharashtra.

Politicians on both sides have failed. There is no doubt it. But let me assure Mr. Fali Nariman that Maharashtra has never been so importent that in cannot produce the kind of leadership tnat can remove the impasse. Maharashtra has provided leadership to the whole of the country and because Maharashtra is now in trouble, Mumbai is facing a calamity, don't use this occasion for politicising the issue. You are really politicising the issue.

In 1957, Mumbai was a prosperous city and that was the reason why people tried to take away Mumbai from Maharashtra. Now, Mumbai is facing a calamity. And if you are trying to make that an excuse for taking away Mumbai from Maharashtra, it will not happen. Even Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru did not succeed in doing that. His grand daughter-in-law is unlikely to succeed in a quite different set of circumstances. We have the leadership. Fali Narimanji, only if you give the leadership-and, I remember, having asked you at one stage whether we can create an alternative to the existing political system—such kind of a thing can happen, and, I think, Maharashtra can still find a solution for Mumbai. Let me borrow the Prime Minister's expression "We have to do a Shanghai." What does "doing a Shanghai mean?" You don't think only of aluminium and glass multi-storeyed buildings. That is not Shanghai. If you want to understand the meaning of

"doing a Shanghai," look into a very comprehensive report, on how Shanghai was built, in the form of a book. It says that in Shanghai, influx of people from outside was stopped altogether, to begin with. After that, all the slums were cleared and the report says that the number of people who actually died, because of the redevelopment of Shanghai, was over one million. Now, that is the kind of price that has to be paid. And it can be paid. But are you prepared to pay the price? If not, let us not politicise the issue unnecessarily by creating new problems.

I would certainly like to suggest to the hon. Home Minister one thing. Whatever suggestions have come to you, don't politicise this issue by raising the question of where Mumbai belongs. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I would like to thank the hon. Memebrs who have participated in this debate. They have made very good suggestions and I am sure that their views will help the Municipal Corporation of Mumbai, the State Government of Maharashtra, and also the Union Government to deal with the issues of this nature.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I am sorry to interrupt here. We have just seen a non-member walking in the House. We all were started how it happened. He walked right up to the Home Minister ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have also seen it.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, this is a serious matter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have raised it. I have already sent the staff to find out whether he is a Minister or ...*(Interruptions)*... I have taken note of it.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am on a different point. I am not saying that any harm was intended. But if somebody like him could just walk in, then tomorrow there could be any person who may not be that well intentioned ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sharma, there are rules that we have to observe. Nobody can enter like that. There is a procedure. That is why I have already instructed the staff to find out who that person was.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, rains in Mumbai, Maharashtra and in some other States have been very heavy and unusual. The State of Gujarat was affected; Madhya Pradesh was affected; Himachal Pradesh was affected; and Maharashtra also received heavy rains. The rains were so heavy that experts tell us that in the last hundred years these kinds of rains have not ever been received in any part of our country.

So, the situation which is created because of these kinds of rains has been very difficult to manage and very difficult to handle. When we are discussing about the heavy rains in Mumbai and Maharashtra, we shall be paying attention to the problems in Mumbai and in other districts of Maharashtra also. The people in Mumbai are very well informed and very well educated. And, fortunately, they know how to manage the difficulties and how to overcome the difficulties. They have managed the difficulties and they have excellently overcome the difficulties which were faced by them. And we are all praise for their courage, their fortitude and their imagination to put up with these difficulties and overcome these difficulties. We would like to say that they are not helping themselves only, but they are helping others also.

Sir, when this happened there, the administration has done well. Administration means the Municipal Administration, the State Administration, and from here, the Union Government has extended help to them. And who are in the administration? It is not only the politicians, who are a part of the administration, but also, there are Government servants. And when such calamities occur, these Government servants, police personnel, civil servants, municipal servants, doctors and many others work day in, day out without taking food, without going to sleep, facing all kinds of difficulties. They participate and when they do it, they are doing it as a part of the duty. But when they find that what good they do is forgotten and only the mistakes are highlighted, I think they are discouraged. While discussing issues of this nature, this aspect also should not be lost sight of. It is our duty to point out the mistakes which are committed, mistakes committed at any level, but, at the same time, it is also necessary not to forget those people who are working day in, day out over there to help the people. In Mumbai, they are working; at dams, they are working; on Railways, they are working; in hospitals, they are working; they are cleaning the garbage; they are taking away the dead animal bodies which are spread in the city; and, they are working in the district places, on the river banks and facing all kinds of dangers. Let us remember them also. If we don't remember them and what they are doing, probably, we would not be very just and correct. The State Government has done its duties. Now, what the State Government has done, I will explain a little later. The Union Government has done its bit. And what it has done is known to you and what it is going to do, I will explain on the

floor of the House, and if there is anything more which is required to be done, you please tell us and we will go by your advice. We are not going to say that all that we have thought about, is the only thing which can be considered and nothing more is required. Anyting you suggest will be considered by us and we will be doing.

When these things happen some negative aspects also are thrown up and one of the negative aspects is the rumour. When the earthquake takes place, when the tsunami occurs, when the floods are there, when the cyclones are there, rumours get spreading and rumours go from place to place and create problems. With respect to the situation in Maharashtra also, the rumours have caused difficulties. Now I heard somebody saying that Koyna dam has burst and Mumbai is going to be inundated and flooded and is going to disappear. The Koyna water is not going to come to Mumbai. The Koyna water will flow to Andhra Pradesh-Karnataka-Andhra Pradesh and then to the Bay of Bengal. It is not going to come to this area. Yet these rumours were spread. Those who were not acquainted with the geography of the place must have been put in great difficulty. So, the rumours did create problems. What is happening there has been shown to us and we are informed about it. I am a little pained to find that all the good that has been done is forgotton. Probably, they are not forgotten but not mentioned. But all the defects that have occurred there have been highlighted, and they should be highlighted. The result is that the people are getting a feeling that nothing is happening and nothing is being done, and that kind of a feeling is not good for dealing with a situation like this. People should be inspired. People should come forth and say, "Look this is the difficulty and we will face this difficulty". When the wars take place, when the calamities occur, when the difficulties occur, if we lose heart, we lose everything. If only the negative aspect is highlighted and the positive aspect is not mentioned at all, it is not going to help us. Now, this is the background I just want to put before you in order to explain some of the things that have been done in the State and at other places also.

Sir, I would like to make my submission with respect to the situation in Mumbai and with respect to the districts, which have been affected, in Maharashtra. The most important thing, in my opinion, is the situation in the slums in Maharashtra. It had rained and the water was collected on the roads, and it was not getting soaked into the soil or going to the sea also. The drainage was chocked. It was not possible to pump the water

into the sea from the roads. But the people who have *pucca* houses and live in tall buildings are managing. For some time, I think, they were put in great difficulties. The vehicles were left on the roads; people have not been able to come out of the vehicles. The drinking water has not reached the highest level of the building and the drinking water problem has been there. There are many problems. There is no doubt about it. But, in my opinion, Mumbai has got big slums and *jhopadpattis* and the people living in *jhopadpattis* are the most affected by these rains. It is not only the water on the floor which is affecting them, but their houses are also not so *pucca* and strong as to sustain torrential rain that is taking place there. I think, it is necessary for the State Government to pay more attention to the people living in slums. One of the hon. Members got up here and said that at some places the people are finding it difficult in getting foodgrains and help from the Government. I think, this is an aspect which must have been considered by the Government of Maharashtra. I have been talking to the Chief Minister and I have been talking to the officers in Maharashtra. We have been talking. But we have to receive the details from them.

And, I am sure that they must have paid attention to the people living in the slum areas. The most important thing is that since the houses of the people living in the slum areas are drenched in rainwater, these people would not have enough to eat, enough to cover themselves, enough to cook food and things like that. I don't know if the Government of Maharashtra is asking for the cards to be shown to get the foodgrains. That might not have happened. I am sure it might not have happened; but if it has happened, then, we will, certainly request the Government of Maharashtra not to insist on the cards while distributing foodgrains in the city and, specially, in the slum areas. I will, certainly, look into it. I can assure this House that the State Government will, certainly, pay attention to the houses that have been demolished in the slum areas so as to see that they get proper cover on their heads, that they get the shelter which is required. I have no doubt in my mind about this. This has been our policy and we will look into it. And, as to how it has to be done, in what fashion, etc., these are the details which can be looked into.

Drinking water is one of the problems. I am sure that drinking water will be supplied to all the people living there. When it was raining, it was not possible to supply drinking water at some places, and I was told that it was because electricity was not available there. I was told that the State

2.00 P.M.

Government had used nearly 1,000 tankers to take the drinking water to the places where it was not available, and that they were trying to take the tankers to certain areas, but it was not possible to lift the drinking water from the tankers to the fourth or fifth floor because electricity was not available, and because of that there was some difficulty. I was told that they have tried to have the water pouches, and wherever possible, to give these to people. But providing water pouches is a very difficult problem in an city like Bombay where the population is more than 1.5 crores. Now, electricity was there in most parts of the city, but, in one part of the city, electricity was not there. This is an issue which has got some difficulties. I was told that the generators were inundated with water; they were under water, and they could not be used. I was also told that the wires were underground, and, hence, it was not possible. But then, with the extra assistance given by the Government through the private electricity generators, I am sure that this problem is likely to be solved, and, by today evening, this problem will be solved.

Now, as far as medicines are concerned, my colleague is here; he has the information. If allowed, Sir, I would request him to give this information after I complete my speech so that the people know what kind of supply of medicines has taken place here. The Government of Maharashtra has hundred teams working in the city of Bombay and 500 teams working in the districts there; maybe, there are two or three doctors in a team. They are going to different places, and they are providing medical help to the people. I am sure that the roads in Bombay...

श्री प्रमोद महाजन: सर, आप तो मुम्बई बोलिए, बाकी लोगों को तो दिक्कत होती है। ...(व्यवधान)... विदेशी एयर लाईन की एयर होस्टेस भी मुम्बई बोलती हैं।

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I am sorry, Mr. Mahajan...

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: I am also sorry to interrupt you. But, I thought than when officially, we have changed the name, when we have communicated it to the whole world, we are still not using the new name. Even the foreign airlines are saying 'Mumbai'. But we Indians cannot pronounce the new name.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, in Mumbai...

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Nobody says, Sir, Chennai as Madras. Nobody dares to say it. Nobody says Calcutta. But, to Mumbai, you can say Bombay. It is very easy to...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, the roads in Mumbai have been affected, but not to a great extent because they are pucca roads. Fortunately, they are cement roads also, not tar roads. It is a good thing. But, there are some areas in Mumbai also where the Government has to take care of roads. There was a point about the railways. The Railway Minister is here. I was told that yesterday some Members did speak about the railway lines and the difficulty being faced by the people. We shall have to understand one fact that because of the heavy rains, the railway tracks have been affected and it is dangerous to allow the railways to use the affected railway tracks. Unless they come to the conclusion that the tracks are safe, it would be dangerous to ask the passengers to go into the big bogies. Now, they have given the time-table and all those things. But, I would not like to say anything on this point myself because the Railway Minister is here, probably, some time will be given to him to give the information as to what has to be done. The time-table which has been given by the Railway Minister is also with me. Probably, yesterday, some Members complained that some of the railway lines are not being repaired and are not likely to be started in the near future. On this, he has his difficulties and he would like to depend on the experts' advice. But, I am sure that he would do his best. He has already informed the officers also, and the people who are working over there to see that the time taken for starting the railways, moving from place to place, should be reduced to the extent it is possible. I am sure, he will do that.

As far as the airways are concerned, there was some difficulty, but I think that difficulty is also overcome. The small shopkeepers had some difficulties. They have lost their goods and articles which they had in their shops. As far as the big shopkeepers are concerned, probably, they are in a position to help themselves. The hawkers have also faced some difficulties. Yesterday, Sir, one delegation met me and suggested to me and today also, I think, Mr. Goyal the hon. Member from that side suggested that the insurance claims should be cleared without any delay. This is a very good suggestion and we have taken steps to see that a large number of officers are sent to the places where the insurance claims will be filed and the clearance of the claims can be done in time. Now, the Government

of Maharashtra has decided to help the hawkers and the shopkeepers also. Sir, I have the statistics and the facts, but I would not like to keep on giving facts and statistics. Sir, I would seek your permission to lay the written statement, which is here, on the Table of the House so that it becomes part of record and the facts and figures which are given here will be available to anybody who wants to see them. But, we have taken care to see that the small shopkeepers and hawkers are also helped and insurance claims are cleared in time.

Sir, the August House has already been informed that there were unprecedented rains in Mumbai and other parts of the Maharashtra since 22nd July. Between 26th and 27th July 2005, within a span of 24 hours, Thane, Mumbai and Sub-urban areas recorded between 700 mm and 920 mm rainfall, a phenomenon of grave magnitude. Due to heavy and unprecedented spells of rains, 17 out of 35 districts in Maharashtra have been affected, in which besides Mumbai and its sub urban areas, the other districts affected, were *inter-alia* Thane, Nanded, Raigad, Ratnagari, Sangli, Satara, Kolahapur, Akola, Bhandara and Parbhani.

A total of 1.20 crore population have been affected. The number of villages affected are 300 962 persons lost their lives, 122 persons suffered injuries while 66 persons are reported to be missing. 52000 persons have been evacuated to safer places. A large number of livestock comprising of 1200 buffalos and 15000 sheep and goat have perished in these floods.

There has been extensive damage to infrastructure and communication which virtually paralyzed traffic in Mumbai and sub urban Mumbai and other parts of the State. The Mumbai-Goa National Highway and Mumbai-Pune express way were adversely affected. Railway services on Western, Central and Konkan railways were severely affected and air services also came to a virtual standstill due to heavy rains and poor visibility. The telecommunication network, water and power supply were also adversely affected in these flood affected areas.

The State Government responded to the situation. The primary focus of the State Government was to put in place the basic infrastructure and connectivity. As the Hon'ble Members have already been informed that the essential services *i.e.* electricity, water supply, local transport including Railways and Air services have been restored to a large extent. The Government of Maharashtra have taken various steps to provide the succor

to the affected people. 20 Kg. of foodgrains and 10 litres of Kerosene are being distributed to each of the affected families. Presently, the attention of the Government is rivetted on garbage disposal which has become a major thrust area of operations.

During the course of the debate, there have been several valuable suggestions made by the Hon'ble Members. I would initially join the members of the House in recording the appreciation for the patience and fortitude with which the public of Mumbai and other parts of the States have responded to such a grave situation. Some Members have expressed concern about the weaker sections including slum dwellers who are the most vulnerable in such calamities. To meet their immediate requirements, the State Government has started distributing ex gratia assistance to all affected families, @ of Rs.1000 per person subject to a maximum of Rs. 5000 per family. The State Government is also attending to the need of the small traders and shopkeeper who do not have any insurance cover, by providing assistance of Rs.10,000. The stall holders and handcart pullers will also be given assistance of Rs. 5000 and Rs. 2500 respectively. The insurance companies have been asked to augment their staff and expeditiously clear all insurance claims.

Almost all the Members have expressed serious concern over the poor and antiquated drainage system and the need to replace and augment the same with a better system. To address the problem effectively, the State Government has to adopt a multi-pronged strategy wherein the problems of urban congestion, encroachments on riverbanks, nallas and water courses would have to be suitably addressed. The Municipal Corporation of Mumbai would have to prepare a suitable plan for providing Mumbai and its sub urban area with an effective drainage system. I assure the Hon'ble Members that the Government of India would render necessary assistance to the State Government in planning and implementing this project. The proposal for this project can be suitably handled to get aid from the World Bank also.

Some members have expressed concern over the reliability of the forecasting system of the Indian Meteorological Department. I have been informed that the IMD is strengthening and upgrading its observational and telecommunication network. IMD is reported to be introducing high resolution numerical models for improved temporal and spatial weather prediction. The rains that occurred are unusual, forecast done by the

Meteorological organizations, world over have not been able to give accurate information about it.

Hon'ble Members have also expressed their apprehension about the likely outbreak of water borne disease and epidemics. In this context it would be pertinent to mention that the State Government is assigning due priority to the removal of garbage and carcasses. The State Government is also paying due attention to the health needs of the people in the flood affected areas. More than 100 teams of doctors and para medics have been deployed in Mumbai while 500 teams are being deployed in 16 other flood affected districts. Essential medicines are being provided in adequate quantities. The Government of India has yesterday airlifted and provided the State Government with 25 MTs of bleaching powder. 50 lakh tablets of halogen, 50,000 capsules of doxycycline and 5 lakh tablets of chloroquine have also been provided. The Government of India will continue to provide necessary medical support to the State Government to deal effectively with the situation. The State Government has already launched a mass awareness campaign so that the people of Mumbai are duly sensitized to adopt proper health and hygiene standards. However, the State Government would have to exercise due vigilance in the slum areas and jhopad patties.

As the Members are aware that Government of India has introduced the Disaster Management Bill 2005 in this august House on 11th May 2005 to provide for requisite institutional mechanism and disaster management plans for a holistic, coordinated and prompt response and to prepare plans and projects to deal with disaster situations before they occur. The Bill *inter-alia* provides for setting up of Disaster Management Authorities at National, State and District levels, constitution of a National Disaster Response Force, Strengthening of National Institute of Disaster Management.

Considering the severity of the flood situation in Mumbai and some other affected parts of Maharashtra, the Government of India had made an immediate adhoc release of Rs. 500 crore and 10,000 MT of foodgrains to enable the State Government to provide relief. For restoration of infrastructure in the city of Mumbai and the State, the Government of Maharashtra is expected to prepare a comprehensive plan and send it to the Government of India for its consideration and adoption, which would be

done by interministerial committee in consultation and as per the guidelines given by the Planning Commission. The method followed in Tsunami would be followed in this case also.

The railway services were affected by the recent floods. The Railway Ministry has been working round the clock and has restored many train services. On the Western Railway alone on 1.8.2005, 807 out of 1007 suburban services were being run.

Long distance trains are running normally on Western Railways. Action is also being taken to get 14 EMU rakes, which were damaged by floods, expeditiously repaired.

On the Central Railways on 1.8.2005, 437 out of 1203 services were being run. On 2.8.2005, this number was increased to 650 services.

Of the Mumbai suburban areas sections affected I have been informed by the Railways that most of these sections *i.e.* (i) Kalyan-Lunawala (South East Ghat Line would be restored by 3.8.2005). (ii) The Diva-Panvel, Panel Roha and Kalyan Igatpuri (North Eastern Ghat Line) would be retored between 10th and 13th August, 2005 Furthermore, action is being taken to repair 45 suburban EMU rakes which were affected by floods.

For the long distance trains coming from the Northern, Eastern, Southern and South Central parts of the country alternative terminals having road connectivity with Mumbai such as Nasik, Igatpuri and Pune have been made operational.

I have spoken to the Railway Minister and requested him to expedite the operalisation of all the railway services on due priority. The Railway Minister has assured prompt action in the matter.

In view of the fact that Maharashtra has suffered extensive losses during the recent floods, the Government of India has decided to make further adhoc release of Rs. 500 crores to enable the state government to meet the immediate requirements of the people. With this the total amount released to Maharashtra Government would be Rs. 1000 crores.

Furthermore, the Government of India has also communicated to the State Government all necessary assistance required by them will be given.

Revised List of Items and Norms of Expenditure for Assistance from Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) for the Period 2000-2005 (MHA letter No. 32-22/2004 - NDMI dated 10th September, 2004, 23rd November, 2004 and 15th June, 2005)

Sl. No.	Items	Norms of Expenditure for Assistance from CRF and NCCF
1.	Gratuitous Relief (a) Ex-Gratia payment families of deceased persons	Rs. 50,000/- per deceased.
	(b) Ex-Gratia payment for loss of a limb or eyes.	Rs. 25,000/- per person, (The Gratuitous relief for loss of limb etc., should be extended only when the disability is more than 40% and certified by a Govt. doctor or doctors from panel approved by the Govt.)
	(c) Grievous Injury requiring hospitalization for more than a week.	Rs. 5,000/- per person
	(b) Relief for the old, infirm and destitute, children.	Rs. 20/- per adult, Rs. 10/- per child, per day
	(e) Clothing and utensils for families whose house have been washed away/ fully destroyed due to a natural calamity.	Rs. 500/- for cloting and Rs. 500/- for utensils - per family.
	(f) Gratuitous Relief for families in dire need of immediate sustenance after a calamity. GR should only be given to those who have no food reserves, or whose food reserves have been wiped out in a calamity, and who have no other immediate means of support.	Rs. 20/- per adult and Rs. 10/- per child per day, in kind only (for essential commodities like Atta, foodgrains, kerosene oil, vegetables, match-boxes, coconut oil etc.) maximum for a period of two weeks or as recommended by Central Team
2.	Supplementary Nutrition.	Rs. 1.05 per day per head as ICDS norms
3.	Assistance to small and marginal farmers for- (a) Desilting etc. (b) Removal of debris in hill areas, and (c) Desilting/Restoration/Repair of fish farms	25% and 33-1/3% to small farmers and marginal farmers respectively on the basis of NABARD pattern subject to ceiling of Rs. 5,000/- per hectare.

Sl. No.	Items	Norms of Expenditure for Assistance from CRF and NCCF
	(d) Agriculture input subsidy where crop loss was 50% and above.	
	(I) For agriculture crops, horticulture crops and annual plantation crops	Rainfed areas Rs.1000/- per hectare — Rs. 2500/- per hectare in areas with assured irrigation
	(I) Input Subsidy to farmers other than small & marginal farmers, in case of severe calamity occurring for second consecutive year (or subsequent year) and subject to the condition that the subsidy will be payable at appropriate rate per hectare upto 2 hectares only, Irrespective of the size of holdings	i) Raifed areas : @ Rs.1000 per hectare ii) Irrigated areas : @ Rs. 2500 per hectare iii) Perennial crops @ Rs. 4000 per hectare
	(II) Perennial crops	Rs. 4,000 per hectare
	(III) Assistance to sericulture farmers	Rs. 2000/- Per hectare for muga Rs. 1500/- Per hectare for Eri and Mulberry
	(e) Loss of substantial portion of land caused by landslide, avalanche, change of course of rivers.	Rs. 10,000/- per hectare
4.	*Employment Generation* (only to meet additional requirements after taking into account, funds available under Plan various Plan Schemes with elements of employment generation)	Daily wages to be at par with minimum wage for unskilled labourers prescribed by the State Government concerned. Contribution from Relief Funds to be restricted to foodgrains @ 5 Kg. per person per day (SGRY-Special Component) and Rs. 15 per person per day (CRF/NCCF) for 10 days a month (15 days a month in areas where other schemes/projects with elements of employment generation are not in operation). The balance, if any, between the minimum wages and this support may be borne by the State Government concerned. Work to be provided to one person from every willing rural household in the affected areas subject to the assessment of actual demand on a case-to-case basis.

Sl. No.	Items	Norms of Expenditure for Assistance from CRF and NCCF
5.	Animal Husbandry Assistance to small and marginal farmers/agricultural labourers	
	i) Replacement of draught/milch Animals or animals used for haulage.	As per the rates prescribed Under appropriate schemes of Ministry of Rural Development
	ii) Provision of fodder in cattle camps	Large Animals- Rs. 18 per day Small Animals - Rs. 9.00 per day
	iii) Water supply in Cattle camps	As per assessment on a case-to-case basis
	iv) Additional Cost of medicines and vaccine (calamity related requirements)	As per assessment on a case-to-case basis
	v) Supply of fodder outside Cattle camps	Additional expenditure on transport to neutralize calamity related Price rise to be determined on case-to-case basis
	vi) Movement of useful cattle to Other areas.	On expert assessment of Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying on a scheme being submitted in this behalf by the State Government Concerned
6.	Assistance to Fishermen	
	(a) For repair/replacement of boats, nets and damaged or lost	Subsidy will be provided other equipment subject to ceilings on subsidy per family as per SGSY pattern
	—Boat —Dugout-Canoe —Catamaran —Nets	The cost of boats will also be determined with reference to approved cost under SGSY
	(b) Input subsidy for fish seed farm	Rs. 2,000/- per hectare
7.	Assistance to artisans in handicrafts sector by way of subsidy for repair/ replacement of damaged equipments.	
	(a) Traditional Crafts	
	(i) For damaged equipments	Rs. 1,000/- per person
	(ii) For raw material	Rs. 1,000/- per person
	(b) For Handloom Weavers	
	(i) Repairs/ replacement loom equipments and accessories	Rs. 1,000/- per loom

Sl. No.	Items	Norms of Expenditure for Assistance from CRF and NCCF
	(ii) Purchase of yarn and other materials	Rs. 1,000/- per loom
8.	Assistance for repair/ restoration of damaged houses	
	(a) Fully damaged houses (Where the house is beyond repair and needs to be reconstructed)	
	(i) Pucca house	Rs. 10,000/- per house
	(ii) Kuchha House	Rs. 6,000/- house
	(b) Severely damaged houses	
	(i) Pucca House	Rs. 2,000/- per house
	(ii) Kuchha House	Rs. 1,200/- per house
	(c) Partially Damaged Houses (Where the damage is minimum of 15%)	Rs. 800/- per house
9.	Emergency supply of drinking water in rural areas and urban areas.	To be assessed by Central Team for NCCF/ by state level Committee for CRF
10.	Provision of medicines, disinfectants, insecticides for prevention of outbreak of epidemics	-do-
11.	Medical care for cattle and poultry against epidemics.	-do-
12.	Evacuation of people affected/ likely to be affected	-do-
13.	Hiring of boats for carrying immediate relief & saving life	-do-
14.	Provision for temporary accommodation,food, clothing, medical care etc. of people affected/evacuated	-do-
15.	Air dropping of essential supplies.	-do-
16.	Repair/restoration of immediate nature of the damaged. infrastructure relating to communication, power, public health, drinking water supply, primary education and	-do-

Sl. No.	Items	Norms of Expenditure for Assistance from CRF and NCCF
	community owned assets in the social sector	
17.	Replacement of damaged medical equipments and lost medicines of Govt. hospitals/health centres	-do-
18.	Operational cost (Of POL only) for Ambulance Service, Mobile Medical Teams and temporary dispensaries	-do-
19.	Cost of clearance of debris	-do-
20.	Draining off flood water in affected areas	-do-
21.	Cost of search and rescue measures	-do-
22.	Disposal of dead bodies/carcasses	-do-
23.	Training to specialist multi disciplinary groups/teams of the State personnel drawn from different cadres/services	Expenditure to be met from CRF
24.	Procurement of essential search, rescue and evacuation equipments including communication equipments subject to a ceiling of 10% of the CRF allocation of the year	To be assessed by the State Level Committee for CRF
25.	Installation of public utility 4 digit code telephone (calls not metered):	Expenditure to be met form CRF

CRF — Calamity Relief Fund
NCCF — National Calamity Contingency Fund
POL — Petrol, Oil and Lubricants

Sir, there was a lot of discussion on drainage, and it was a very good discussion. The drainage has really caused the problem. I have lived in Mumbai for a few years, seven-sight years. As a student, I had lived in Mumbai for seven-eight years. Then, as the Member of the House also, I had lived in Mumbai for seven or eight years. So, in all, I have lived there for about 15 years. I know that every year when there are rains, the roads are

flooded, and for sometime, the difficulty arises. It has really become necessary to see that the sewage system, the drainage system there is improved. The problem there has to be solved. Now, to solve that problem, an Expert Committee was appointed. That Committee has given its Report, and it is in the process of getting implemented. But as rightly suggested by hon. Member, Dr. Alexander, who knows Bombay very well, planning has to be a long-term planning, a perspective planning. Before a plan is implemented, if the population in the city increases, then it is of no use. If you know that every year, some 5-10 lakh people are added to the city of Bombay, we shall have to understand the burden that it would create on the drainage over there and, that is why, after taking it into consideration the drainage system has to be implemented.

It is a very correct suggestion that 'you have a second look at this problem, get a report and then implement on that report, I would not like to say that this will be done by the Government of India; if it has to be done by the Government of India, I will certainly discuss this with the Urban Development Minister. This has, mainly, to be done by the corporation and the State Government, certainly with the help of the Government of India. But this is a good suggestion, and we will certainly request the concerned authority to have a look into it.

Railways is also one of the problems. Railways are overground there. There was a suggestion that there should be undergound railways also, but a lot of money is required; and the geology over there has to be such that the underground railways could be possible. This issue was discussed in Bombay and then it was suggested that the soil condition over there was not conducive for having sub-soil railways over there. This is a problem which has to be considered. But one of the most important problems is the long-term planning. Unless the city like Bombay...

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: If I put a one-rupee fine on repeating 'Bombay', and donate to the relief work over there, it would fetch a good amount. I request Laiuji to collect that.

SHRI MANOJ BHATTACHARYA: Even if you put a 10 rupee fine, you keep on saying 'Bombay', and no problem.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: You know the two views that are expressed on the floor of the House. And I subscribe to both the views. Do not unnecessarily change the names and if you have changed names, respect them and I would try to respect.

Sir, Mumbai requires a long-term planning. What is long-term planning? It has to be understood that Mumbai is an island city. It has limitations. It is surrounded nearly on four sides by water. I would not say three sides only, but nearly four sides by water. It has limitation, and that is why it has not grown horizontally; it has grown vertically. Limitation is there. If Mumbai is so powerful, so attractive and if the people are coming to Mumbai to work there, to add to the wealth of Mumbai, to add to the wealth of Maharashtra and to add to the wealth of the nation, we shall have to plan it in a proper manner. What is the planning? It has to go to the mainland also. Mumbai has to spread to the mainland also. And the mainland has to be connected to the island by a hovercraft, if possible by aircraft, and if possible by tunnels and if possible by the subways also. Unless this is done, the city of Mumbai is not likely to take the load of people who are coming there. It is no good saying 'do not come to Mumbai. I heard one of the Members saying that Mumbai is contributing so much to the coffers of the Government of India, and it is a correct statement. Nobody can quarrel with that statement. Mumbai is one of the cities in the country which is contributing the most to the coffers of India. We are getting a lot of money from Mumbai.

SHRI FALI S. NARIMAN: If the Minister can recollect, what happened when New Mumbai was created, specifically for the purpose of shifting the load from Bombay; the Governments were expecting to have all the offices in New Bombay. Unfortunately, Sir, they did not shift and that is where all the burden, ultimately, came back.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: You are right, very right. The Government offices could not be shifted. Only a few could go there. Then the industry also could not go there. New Mumbai has not been very attractive. Probably after some time, it will become quite attractive. But then, Sir...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: There is no place in Navi Mumbai for anybody else to go.

SHRI MANOJ BHATTACHARYA: Udan Airport has not come into being.

SHRI SHIVAJ V. PATIL: Navi Mumbai has to be there, it will be there. Maybe, in our lifetime or after our lifetime, but it has to be, it will be there. Sir, Mumbai has contributed a lot. It is a rich city. It is a trading centre. It

carries on export import and business on a very big scale. It is an educational centre, a medical centre, a cultural centre, the film industry, and we are proud of our film industry. If people have wrong notions about film industry, I think, it is not correct. Now, Mumbai, Bollywood and Hollywood, Sir...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is better to say Bollywood. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: What do I say to Bollywood? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, you say the Indian film industry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: You cannot say Bollywood because then Chennai becomes Chelliwood. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, the point I was making was that Mumbai is unique. It is one of the most important cities and the Government of India and people living here and there are saying that it is the industrial capital, trading capital of India. No doubt about it. It is contributing a lot. But may I request the hon. Members in the House that please do not emphasise this point in this manner that a cleavage is created between the people living in Maharashtra and other parts of the country. That is not a correct approach to adopt. How that cleavage will be created is like this, that we are contributing so much, you are not giving us equally, in proportion to that. Supposing we have to get money for the areas, which are underdeveloped, which are on the border areas, if they themselves are not generating any revenue, what have you to do? We have to take the revenue from the areas from which it can come. We have to give our brothers and sisters living in other areas. Only then equality between States and the regions will be created. And that will create. That approach has to be there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, you are absolutely correct. One is not saying because Bombay is contributing so much to the exchequer, Bombay is asking for the same amount in return but in proportion.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I agree with you. That is why I have said that. What you have said is hundred per cent correct. Now, if people over

there are working day and night and if they are contributing, they would naturally expect something to be given. But sometimes this issue is raised in such a fashion that division is created. I come from Maharashtra and I cannot be against Maharashtra or Mumbai. But then this aspect cannot also be forgotten. One more aspect, which has to be borne in mind, is that we are proud of Mumbai. We will do everything possible for Mumbai. The hon. Prime Minister went there and did say, "I would like to see that Mumbai becomes Shanghai" and things like that. We will leave no stone unturned to see that some of these objectives are achieved. Let there be no doubt about it. But let it also not be forgotten that Mumbai is Mumbai because of the airport, Mumbai is Mumbai because of the seaport, Mumbai is Mumbai because of the Reserve Bank, Mumbai is Mumbai because of the industry, Mumbai is Mumbai because of the workers from all parts of the country—Bihar, Rajasthan, U.P., Kashmir and South. They are coming there, they are working there, they are toiling there to see that their lives become better and Mumbai's life becomes better. This is the kind of approach fortunately all Mumbaikars have adopted and that gives us great pride and that is the kind of policy that we would like to take.

At the same time, I would like to say that there has been a demand that let this be a Union Territory. But that demand has not been acceptable to the people in Mumbai and to the people in other parts of the country and if that principle is applied it creates problems. Chennai or Mumbai or Bangalore or Calcutta to become the Union Territory will not be a proper thing and as far as the people's opinion is concerned, I think they are in favour of retaining Mumbai in Maharashtra and making Mumbai a city which welcomes the people from all parts of the country and gives them an opportunity to see that they are given all the opportunities. Sir, a very good point was made by Mr. Jairam Ramesh and he actually hit the nail on the head. If we have the Constitution of India and national Government and the State Government and the local Government and the corporations, how big is that corporation? The Budget of the corporation is as big as the Budget of many other States in the country. That is the kind of financial strength this corporation of Mumbai has and it has become necessary. If we tell the corporation to do certain things or not to do certain things, it will not be a proper thing to do. At the same time, we shall have to see that we pay attention to the administration in the local Governments in the corporations and make them come up to the mark and solve the problems

in the manner in which they should be solved. That is required and I think the Mumbaikars and the Mumbai Corporation have done well. They may belong to this party or that party, you cannot expect them to solve all the problems at one go. That is not possible. They have done well but then, there is a scope for improving upon the working of the Corporation of Mumbai and then we shall have to do it. The State Government shall help and I have no doubt in my mind we will certainly help the State Government and the Corporation of India. Mr. Alexander spoke about drainage, improvement of drainage. Sir, there is a plan made and that plan has been sent to the Government of India and that plan envisages a loan from the World Bank also and that is being processed. I do not know whether Rs. 1000 crores more money is required but if more money is required we should give more money also. The plan is there but then if we have to have a plan it should be done in a manner that it can cope up with the situation for some years to come and then it will help. Sir, now I come to the districts. It is but natural that what appears on the TV and what appears on the media has been brought to the notice...

SHRI MANOJ BHATTACHARYA: I may kindly be allowed to seek a clarification. I have mentioned about the people who have become destitute because of mindless eviction in the slums last November and December and who have been languishing on the streets of Mumbai. For over a period of six months, what is their condition? You have not mentioned that. I have seen they are in a deplorable state and they are evicted even against the wishes of the Chairperson of the UPA, Mrs. Sonia Gandhiji. Even then, they have not been rehabilitated properly. Now, in this deluge they have suffered. What alternative arrangement has the Maharashtra Government done? If you have got any information, kindly part with that.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I would like to give a promise on the floor of the House that the people who have been removed from their places and living in Mumbai will get the same assistance and help in foodgrains, medicines, water, etc. and we will not discriminate whether they come from Mumbai or whether they come from any other place.

SHRI MANOJ BHATTACHARYA: Sir, you may be aware that they mostly come from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. They are really languishing in Mumbai. Kindly ensure that they are properly rehabilitated. Thank you very much for the answer.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Manoj Bhattacharya, you must speak from your seat.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: That issue I leave it to the State Government but as far as giving assistance at this time is concerned, we will see that they get relief and assistance and there shall be no discrimination done between them and others and there shall be no doubt about it.

As far as floods in districts are concerned, this has become a different issue. Fortunately, Mumbai has received some relief and some respite. But the districts, even today, are not that fortunate. What actually happened was: fortunately, water has been collected in dams and all the dams are overflowing. That is the fortunate thing. When they are overflowing, they are affecting the people living on the river banks. That is an unfortunate thing. These are the two different aspects. Sir, water which is flowing from Koyna river is going to districts Sangli, Satara, Kolhapur and to other places. I am told that water is going to Almatti dam also. It is going to be collected. A request has been made by the State Government to the Government of Karnataka to see that water from Almatti dam is allowed to flow so that it should not be...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Mr. Minister, will you yield for a minute? Since you have mentioned about Koyna dam, I have a point to make. A rumour was spread that Koyna dam had burst and nineteen people died. And, the rumour started from a television! It was reported on the electronic media that Koyna dam had burst.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It was not Koyna dam, it was some other dam.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I myself was watching the television. There has to be some code for the electronic media when it comes to reporting. There is a competitive sensationalisation. But, here, a tragedy had already taken place and abouth eight hundred people died. If such news which is not screened, not vernied and not veted is shown on television, then, I think, it is not fair. The concerned authority should take note of it.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I think you have made a very valid point. It has really caused some difficulties and disturbances in some areas. We would have been very happy had it not been done. When news and rumours of this kind spread on occasions like this, it causes a difficulty. We would

expect and request them to be careful by not doing it. I am not going into the details as to what can be done.

There are nearly 17 or 18 districts—Sangli, Satara, Kolhapur, Pundarpur, Nanded, Parbhani, Akola, etc.— which have been affected by floods. Nearly, 17 districts have been affected. But, Koyna water is flowing in Koyna river and it is going to join Krishna river and from there it will go to Almatti and to other places. The Chief Minister of Maharashtra has requested the Government of Karnataka to see that that water which is going there should not cause any difficulties over there and it should be allowed. Probably, they would take steps. What has been done in districts is this. Let us understand it first. The Chief Minister is in Mumbai and he is going to all places in Mumbai and one after the other he is visiting the districts—Thane, Kolhapur, Sangli, Lathur, Parbhani, Nanded, etc.,—and he is moving and is coordinating the relief work from the city of Mumbai. What they have done in the State of Maharashtra is this. We have a system of a District Minister. A Minister is given the responsibility of looking after all the activities in a district. The District Ministers have been asked to go to various places in districts and camp at the district headquarters, and they are camping at the district headquarters. They have a system of District Secretaries also. The District Secretaries also have been asked to go to various places in district. Sometimes, they would be in Mumbai. Sometimes, they would be at the district headquarters. They have also asked the local Governments like Municipalities and Gram Panchayats to take some steps. At Taluka level there are bodies. They are also asked to take steps at the Taluka level. At the district level, there are Zilla Parishads. They are also asked to take steps at the Zilla Parishad level. Now, administratively, this is the arrangement that has been done and nothing has appeared either in the print or in the electronic media and the people are thinking that the attention is paid only on Mumbai and not on the districts. It is not factually correct. Equal attention has been paid on the districts also.

Now, what has happened in district places? The first thing they have to do is to evacuate the people who are living on the two banks of the river, which are flooded. And, they are evacuated. They have evacuated the people in thousands. The second thing that they have done is to provide them temporary shelters, cooked food and medicines. They are also giving them the money. In Mumbai, as well as in district places, it has

been decided that the money will be given to the families which are affected. Initially, Rs. 5,000 has been given to each of the families, apart from foodgrains—ten kg. rice and ten kg. wheat -- ten litres of kerosene oil and some other things. So, Rs. 5,000 is being given to each of the families in the initial stage to cope up with the initial difficulties. Later on, they will give money for construction of houses and many other things also. That is being done.

In Mumbai as well as in district places, there are health problems. My colleague is going to speak about that briefly a little later. But, then, local doctors and private doctors are also there. In districts, the most important thing is going to be to repair the roads which are affected the most. In districts, the railway problem is not that dificult. Of course, there is no problem of the airways also in the district. In districts, another most difficult problem is going to be that of housing. In Mumbai, there are *pucca* houses. They are not affected because of the rains. But, in the villages and in the district places, the houses, which are constructed with stone and mud, are affected. And, it is necessary to give them assistance. A poor man builds his house in three generations. Somebody puts the foundation, somebody constructs the walls, somebody puts some covering on that. So, that kind of poverty is there. Therefore, it is necessary to provide assistance if the houses are dilapidated.

Another most important thing is agriculture. People depend on agriculture. The fields are affected. So, it is necessary to give help. And, what type of help is given, Sir, I am going to put these papers, with my signatures, on the floor of the House so that they are part of the discussion. They have decided as to what kind of help should be given to them. There are NGOs and others also who are helping. But, in districts specially, the Army has been helping. Army Colonels have been asked, the Government of India has asked the Defence Minister and the military people to give all kinds of help which are required. The Army is helping, the Navy is helping, the Air Force is helping. In Mumbai, the Navy has helped. In district places, the Army is helping. And, in taking the food, the medicines, the sick people and the injured people, the Air Force is helping. In this fashion, the work is going on in the district places.

As far as the help, given to the State Government, is concerned, when we learnt about the heavy rains in Maharashtra, the Prime Minister was very kind to take time off and to go there. He flew over all the affected

districts and cities. He did speak to the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. He did speak to the Chief Minister, his colleagues and others. He announced that Rs. 500 crores should be given as initial assistance. somebody said that Rs. 15,000 crores are required, or, Rs. 20,000 crores are required. What is the amount that would ultimately be required, we can go into that later. But, initially, without waiting for any formalities to be completed, it was announced by the Prime Minister that Rs. 500 crores and 10,000 metric tonnes foodgrains shall be given.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: You can announce the second instalment.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Mahajanji, you have given us this opportunity to speak by bringing this Calling Attention Motion, I thank you for that. I thank you for it also. I am asked by the Prime Minister to make a second announcement also. The Government of India shall give Rs. 500 crores more to the Government of Maharashtra to cope up with the problem. But, this is not the only amount which will be given to them.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: I said, "Second".

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Yes; second instalment, and your Motion helped us to make this announcement.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: I never used the Calling Attention Motion... I thanked him. I thanked the Prime Minister yesterday also. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DATTA MEGHE: We have all supported it.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: You did not know; you all supported it, and it is because of the discussion in the Rajya Sabha and your contribution, the Government also felt that, initially, Rs. 500 crores additional amount of money should be given to the State Government.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: But all the Members ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: No; they will not share; they will share the credit, not ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Sir, I am saying credit. I know I am saying credit only.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What about the Chair?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, the Chair also shares the credit. The whole House gets the credit.

But, then, I would like to say one thing more. I would like to say, Sir, that, unfortunately, many calamities have occurred in our country. Our country is too big. Earthquakes have taken place, cyclones have affected us and the Tsunami has also recently affected us, and the floods, especially, in Bihar, Laluji's Bihar, have been creating problem. However, fortunately, this year, they don't have the problem. That problem has shifted to Gujarat, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh and all other places, and we would never, never think that problem should shift to the original place. It should be safe as it is this year, but get enough of water which is required. Now, though this flood, Sir, has really created difficulties for us, but solved the problem also. All the dams are filled with water, and, for three more years, probably, the scarcity of water will be less than what was in experience in last one decade's time. Now, this is one silver line. ...*(Interruptions)*... But I am going to make a statement on this floor of the House. The principles which we have developed and have been using to help the people affected by the earthquakes and floods in other areas or cyclones or Tsunami will be the principles which will be used in helping the people in this area also. Now, what is done in this regard? Now,we give *ex gratia* payment to the relatives of the deceased persons. Now, the Prime Minister has announced that Rs. 1 lakh will be given, and the Government of Maharashtra has also given Rs. 1 lakh. So, Rs. 2 lakhs are given for each of the family affected in it. That will be done. The housing facility has to be given to them, and then the other facilities which are available that are also to be repaired. But, then what is the principle we are following now, we are managing this calamity in three phases. The first phase is, immediately go to the succour of the people and save their lives, give them food, clothing and shelter. The second is to provide them temporary shelter, and the third is to provide the opportunities to manage their affairs, their shops, their agricultural farms and do it in such a fashion that they don't face any difficulty. This is being done in three phases. Infrastructure, road construction, supply of electricity, drinking water, schools, colleges and other things need to be provided to these people. ...*(Interruptions)*... Medicines have also to be provided to these people. My colleague is sitting here. I am leaving that area to him to say a few things. Sir, this is being done. In the third phase, we are asking the State Governments to prepare a plan, how

many miles or kilometres of roads are affected, what is loss sustained by the agencies, by the public sector units which are supplying electricity and things like that and prepare a plan. Now, when the plan is prepared, they will come here. We have constituted an Inter-Ministerial committee which is generally headed by the Chairman of the Planning Commission because the funds have to come through it. And then, they consider this and the money is disbursed. We would like to see that based on the principles, which we have followed at other places, assistance is given for repairing and reconstructing the infrastructure affected by these floods. Actually, we would be deciding the amount of money to be spent. The Prime Minister has said, the Government has said, in just one sentence, that money is not a problem; let us plan it in a proper manner. One of the hon. members said, let us take this tragedy as an opportunity to prepare for things, in such a manner, that it would help us. Sir, that is all as far as the calamity is concerned.

Then there are one or two other suggestions that were made. I would just take two or three minutes to speak on them, and then, I would take my seat.

Hon. Members have suggested that there should be long-term planning. Shrimati Gandhi had been very, very careful about this and from the beginning she had been saying that it was not good preparing yourself to meet the requirements when the tragedies had already occurred. One should anticipate things. You have been living in this country for so many years and you know where floods are likely to occur, where earthquakes are likely to occur, where cyclones are likely to occur and so, you must prepare a plan before the tragedies occur and be ready with everything that is required for that purpose. That is why, the concept of disaster management has been accepted.

I must say that Shri Jairam Ramesh who is present here, was one of the persons who was responsible for drafting the manifesto of the Congress Party, not now, but four to five elections back. In that manifesto, it was suggested that the concept of disaster management should be introduced. Actually, he and Shri Kapil Sibal were the two persons who were responsible for introducing the concept. Shrimati Gandhi must have told them also and she has been telling me that this concept has to be there. And so, we have accepted the concept of disaster management and that concept is

going to be available to us in a statutory form. We have prepared a Bill; we have introduced a Bill.

The Bill is before the Standing Committee. Hon. members had very rightly said that the Bill should be considered by the Standing Committee without any delay, it should come to the House and be passed. We would be very happy if the Bill comes back to the House and if we can get the opportunity to pass it. But, we have not waited for the Bill to be passed. We anticipated that the Bill would take some time to be passed by both the Houses. That is why, we decided in the Cabinet that there shall be a Disaster Management Authority and that Disaster Management Authority has been created by an Executive Order. It is in existence today and it is headed by none other than the Prime Minister of the country himself. We have taken steps to appoint persons who are well-versed in the field. The former Chief of the Army has been appointed as a member of that committee and he has been given the responsibility to function as a Deputy Chairperson of that Committee. And then, there are others; Dr. Sukhatme is another member who has been an expert in nuclear science. And then, there are doctors who have worked at the highest level who have been appointed. Their job shall be to prepare the concepts, the policies, the rules and the laws, and to see as to how the funds would be made available at the national level, at the State level and the district level; as to look after the wherewithal required to manage the disasters. For instance, during floods, boats are required, during cyclone, shelters are required, during earthquake, something else is required and during Tsunami something else is required. As to how it would be done is being looked at by them.

We have asked the State Governments also to either adopt the law, which would be passed here, or, if they don't want to adopt that law, to pass their own law, in their own way—we would not mind that—and create a disaster management authority at the State level, which should be headed by the Chief Minister of the State.

Then, we have provided in the existing Bill—and we expect that the law would be passed by the State Government—for a disaster management authority at the district level also, because the district is the cutting edge.

It is there that the officers have to function and go and meet the people. Now, this is the kind of planning that we are having. We will have different kinds of rules for construction of the roads, construction of the buildings, construction of the airports, construction of the seaports and many other

things. We would like to sensitise the people as to how to conduct themselves in situations like this. We will also like to see what precautions have to be taken when floods occur, or what precautions have to be taken when the earthquakes occur and we will also like to provide for the man-made disasters, that is, chemical, biological and nuclear disasters also. In this way, we are trying to deal with this issue. So, I explained this issue while discussing the steps which have been taken by the Government of India to deal with the floods and the droughts in the country, but again, I have repeated it. And, the last point, which I want to make, is that they spoke about the IMD, the Indian Meteorological Department. Yesterday, I was watching the TV and Dr. Gowarikar, who used to be the Secretary in the Department of Science and Technology and he was also responsible for putting up the systems in the Department of Meteorology. We were not having the super-computer and there was a dispute about the super-computers' availability in the country. But, fortunately, our scientists produced the super computer and we are using the super computer for predicting the weather conditions in the country. But, the time has passed and many new things and technologies have come up and it has become necessary to see that the Department of Meteorology is also upgraded, and that is why, the Department of Meteorology, I am told, has taken up this issue; the Science and Technology Minister has taken up this issue and he is looking into it and he is trying to see that all the modern technologies, which are necessary, will be available. Now, if we can prepare for Tsunami, we certainly have to prepare for the floods and rains. Tsunami may not come in 500 years' time also, but the floods occur every year. Some Member said that floods are faced by us every year, especially in Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Orissa, and other States. So, Sir, steps are being taken in this respect, but if you want any discussion on this point, well, Government shall have no objection to it if the time is available. I am very grateful to the hon. Members for their patience.

श्री उपसभापति: इस पर डिसकशन बहुत हो गया है। ...(व्यवधान)... Now, Shri Lalu Prasad.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: May I request, Sir, that Health Minister wants to make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After Railway Minister, I will allow him. Supplementary Demands for Grants...

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: About this issue, Sir, Railway Minister can continue if he wants to, but the Health Minister is waiting. Please, Sir, let him speak.

रेल मंत्री (श्री लालू प्रसाद): उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड पेश करनी है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: लालू जी, आप दो मिनट बाद पेश कर देना। पहले उनको एक मिनट बोल लेने दीजिए। इसके बाद यह सबजेक्ट खत्म हो जायेगा।

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Supplementary Demands can wait for five minutes.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMDOSS): Sir, I will be very glad to supplement the hon. Home Minister on the health scenario in Mumbai and Maharashtra. Sir, today, there is no shortage of medicines and there is no disease outbreak in the State. Sir, regarding the medicines, about 14 of them were asked by the State of Maharashtra and we have supplied about 70 per cent of them. Rest of them will be supplied by today or tomorrow like Halazone tablets, Chloroquine bleaching powder, Doxycycline tablets, ORS packets, IV Ringer Lactate bottles, Furazolidone tablet, Tetracycline, Metrogyl. We have supplied all these things and we are going to supply medicines in the days to come also. A team is already ready from the Central Government, the NICD. They are assessing the situation. Today, there is no outbreak of any major disease, and we are spreading awareness among the public to boil the water and wash their hands, when they go out in the rain and come home and all that. The Red Cross Society has also supplied literally about two units of water purification plant of the capacity of 10,000 litres and two more are being flown from International Federation in Geneva. A team shall assess the situation.

श्री लालू प्रसाद: उपसभापति महोदय, महाराष्ट्र में, खासकर मुम्बई में unexpected rainfall हुई और साथ-साथ fire की वजह से भी बहुत नुकसान हुआ, यह विडम्बना है देश के लिए। इसकी वजह से सारा वायु और रेल यातायात, सारा कम्युनिकेशन बाधित हुआ है और हम सभी लोग चिंतित हैं। रेल के मामले में अभी जो स्टेटस है, पश्चिमी रेलवे में सारी नालासोपारा और विरार के बीच चार में से दो लाइनें काम कर रही हैं, शेष सारी सबअर्बन लाइनें ठीक हैं एवं 85 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा गाड़ियां चल रही हैं। मध्य रेलवे में सी० एम० टी० एम० से कल्याण तक स्टेशन ठीक है,

गाड़ियां चल रही हैं। मुम्बई हार्बर लाइन ठीक है एवं गाड़ियां चल रही हैं। आज सुबह आठ बजे तक तकरीबन 60 प्रतिशत सबअर्बन गाड़ियां चलीं। कल्याण से करजत होते हुए पुणे तक लाइन पर रुकावट है। वह सुबह चार से आठ बजे तक ठीक कर दी जाएगी। मुम्बई-कल्याण-इग्गतपुरी-भुसावल सैक्शन में तिथवाला के पास 500 मीटर से ज्यादा रेल लाइन उखड़ गई है, बह गई है। यहां की दो लाइनों में से एक लाइन 13.08.2005 तक ठीक कर दी जाएगी। जवाहर लाल नेहरू पोर्ट, दीवा से वसई सैक्शन पर दो जगह रुकावट है। इनमें से एक लाइन को 4.08.2005 तक ठीक कर दिया जाएगा और मैंने निर्देश दिया है, रेलवे बोर्ड के जो हमारे इंजीनियर हैं, पूरी टीम के साथ जाकर देखें और पैसेंजरों की सुरक्षा को सर्वोपरि मानते हुए, जहां कहीं भी धंसने वाली लाइन है, अभी देख गया सबअर्बन एरिया में कि पांच-पांच फुट पानी में भी हमने संकट के समय में गाड़ी को चलाया है, लेकिन ध्यान देना है, ऐसा न हो कि लोग बोलें कि पानी में चला दिया। यह तो artificial है, बनावट है, लेकिन नेचर सुपीरियर है, इतनी बारिश हुई है कि उससे काफी तबाही हुई है वहां। इसलिए हम लोग पूरे एलर्ट हैं, हमारा ध्यान है कि तुरंत, ज्यों ही पानी रिसीड करता है, सारी लाइनों को ठीक-ठाक करें और हम लोग इस काम में लगे हुए हैं।

श्री प्रमोद महाजन: उपसभापति जी, मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने स्थिति का विवरण बताया, लेकिन अगर मैंने उनको ध्यान से सुना है, तो कल्याण से पुणे की ओर जाने वाली रेल लाइन जो है, वह 4 अगस्त के आसपास शुरू होगी, ऐसा आपने कहा है, लेकिन नासिक द्वारा जाने वाली जो इग्गतपुरी की लाइन है, उसको अगर 13 अगस्त तक समय लगेगा, क्योंकि आपने कहा कि बीच में पांच सौ मीटर रेल लाइन उखड़ गई है, तो क्या नासिक द्वारा जाने वाली कुछ ट्रेनों को हम पुणे ले जाकर, फिर मनमाड़ द्वारा ला सकते हैं? आप इस पर भी विचार करें, ताकि नागपुर और बाकी हिस्से, जैसे भोपाल है, वह कटा न रहे। सर, मुम्बई से तीन जगह रेल जाती है, पश्चिम रेल तो ठीक ढंग से चल रही है, ऐसा लगता है। मध्य रेल जो दक्षिण की ओर जाती है, वह धीरे-धीरे 4-5 तारीख तक शुरू हो जाएगी, लेकिन मध्य रेल जो उत्तर की ओर, खास कर लखनऊ-पटना की ओर जाती है, वह 13 अगस्त तक अगर शुरू नहीं होने वाली है, तो उसको कोई alternative route देने का प्रयास करें, यही मेरी उनसे प्रार्थना है।

श्री लालू प्रसाद: सर, यह तो हमारी ड्यूटी ही है। माननीय सदस्य जो कह रहे हैं, वह प्रिकॉशन ज़रूरी है। हम युद्धस्तर पर तो काम कर ही रहे हैं, लेकिन पानी दोनों तरफ लबालब भरा हुआ है और वहां हमारे केंद्रीय मंत्री, शरद पवार जी चारों तरफ घूम रहे हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि पुणे तक बहुत सारी गाड़ियां जो मुम्बई जाने वाली थीं, पुणे में उनको रुकवा कर, बिना आगे क्लीयरेंस के, बिना ठीक ढंग से दिखाए, आप उनको आगे नहीं बढ़ा देना। हां, जो लाइन माननीय सदस्य बता रहे हैं, हम उसका पुख्ता इंतज़ाम कर लेंगे और जहां तक 13 अगस्त तक जिस लाइन के ठीक होने की बात है, उसमें कुछ गाड़ियों को निश्चित रूप से दिखवा कर हम आगे भेजेंगे, क्योंकि सेफ्टी से भी हमें क्लीयरेंस लेना पड़ता है। बहुत सारी चीज़ों को हमें देखना है, नहीं तो कल फिर आप हम लोगों का गला पकड़ेंगे कि आपने रेल चलवा दी और ऐसा हो गया! हम एलर्ट हैं, हम बैठे नहीं हैं, और भारत

सरकार और वहां की राज्य सरकार, सभी लोग इस काम में लगे हुए हैं। मुम्बई तो हम लोगों का सरताज है, मुम्बई तो Heart of the nation है, इसलिए हम लोगों का पूरा ध्यान है। असल में शहर में रहने वाले जो लोग हैं, उनकी ज्यादा तबाही हुई है। झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी में रहने वाले जो लोग हैं, पूर्वांचल के जो मज़दूर लोग हैं, उनकी भी तबाही हुई है। फिर अभी होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने भी कहा कि तत्काल जो विस्थापित हो गए हैं, उनको टैम्पोरेरी शैल्टर देकर, उनके खाने और दवा का इंतज़ाम करना है। फिर बारिश का समय है और अभी तो बारिश और भी होने वाली है। वहां पर लोगों को सारी प्रिकॉशन लेनी पड़ेगी क्योंकि वहां इतनी ज्यादा बारिश हुई है। जहां बिहार में पहले फ्लड आता था, वहां अब सूखा पड़ गया है। इसलिए हम लोगों का उस तरफ भी ध्यान है।

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS) 2005-06

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI LALU PRASAD): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement (in English and Hindi) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for the year 2005-06.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for one hour.

The House then adjourned for lunch at fifty minutes past two of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at fifty minutes past three of the clock,

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA) in the Chair.]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—*Contd.*

Recent Fire in Bombay High ONGC Platform

श्री प्रमोद महाजन (महाराष्ट्र): मुम्बई हाई में ओ.एन.जी.सी. के प्लेटफार्म में हाल में लगी आग से हुई जान-माल की हानि और कच्चे तेल के उत्पादन में रुकावट आने तथा सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में की गई कार्रवाई के संबंध में मैं पेट्रोलियम मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं।

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री तथा पंचायती राज्य मंत्री (श्री मणि शंकर अय्यर): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, दिनांक 27 जुलाई, 2005 को सायं 4.05 बजे मुंबई हाई उत्तर (एमएचएन) प्लेटफार्म में एक बड़ी आग दुर्घटना हुई मैंने लोक सभा में 28 जुलाई, 2005 को प्रश्न काल के तुरन्त बाद एक वक्तव्य दिया था, परंतु राहत और बचाव कार्यों की निगरानी के लिए तुरन्त मुंबई जाने के कारण मैंने अपने सहयोगी माननीय संसदीय कार्य राज्य मंत्री को मेरी ओर से सदन में वक्तव्य देने के लिए अनुरोध किया था। मैं इस अवसर पर पहले से दिए गए वक्तव्य में विवरण सम्मिलित करना चाहता हूं।